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BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND.
Mail Train.

| LEAVE. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 6:00 A. M. | Ashland | 4:55 P. M. |
| Ashland | 8:45 P. M. | Portland | 7:30 A. M. |

Albany Express Train.

| LEAVE. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 4:00 P. M. | Lebanon | 7:30 P. M. |
| Lebanon | 8:30 A. M. | Portland | 11:30 A. M. |

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Daily between Portland and Ashland.
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West Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.
Mail Train.

| LEAVE. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 7:30 A. M. | Corvallis | 4:30 P. M. |
| Corvallis | 1:00 P. M. | Portland | 5:30 P. M. |

At Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Pacific R.R. for Yaquina Bay

Express Train.

| LEAVE. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 4:50 P. M. | McMinnville | 8:20 P. M. |
| McMinnville | 6:45 A. M. | Portland | 10:15 A. M. |

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Yaquina City, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 9 A. M. Yaquina City, Saturday, Feb. 5, 9 A. M.
Corvallis, Friday, Feb. 4, 9 A. M. Corvallis, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 9 A. M.
Santa Maria, Thursday, Feb. 10, 9 A. M. Santa Maria, Monday, Feb. 14, 9 A. M.
Yaquina City, Wednesday, Feb. 16, 9 A. M. Yaquina City, Friday, Feb. 18, 9 A. M.

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Late Wednesday Feb 1 Feb 3
Corvallis Monday " 6 " 8
Yaquina Bay Tuesday " 7 " 9
Oregon City Wednesday " 8 " 10
Willamette Thursday " 9 " 11
Columbia Friday " 10 " 12
Regular Saturday " 11 " 13

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# Morning Oregonian.

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It is indeed a wonderful remedy—toning the nerves, invigorating the muscles, checking the waste of tissue, restoring the whole system and restoring the afflicted to perfect health and happiness.
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## FINIS.

### The Legislature Adjourns Promptly at 10 o'clock.

### THE BEST OF FEELING PREVAILS.

**The New Assessment Bill and the Watts Liquor Bill Beaten—The General Appropriation Bill.**

SALEM, Feb 18.—The legislative session ended at 10 o'clock to-night with little ceremony and no excitement. Nearly all the business which the majority really wished to consider was gotten through with during the day, and at the evening session little was left to be done but adjust a few minor items in the general appropriation bill. After this the bill passed the senate, and all the amendments were concurred in. Nearly an hour remained before the time fixed for adjournment. The Senate killed time by a pretense of business but the house gave itself up to fun making. Resolutions were passed requiring members to leave the stove and the clock, this being a bit at the practice of carrying off everything that is movable. The secretary of state was gravely informed by resolution that this was a finer body than that over which he presided four years ago. A resolution was sent through that members be exempt from responsibility for the doings of the session on their return home, and 1000 copies were ordered printed in THE OREGONIAN. The chair, the speaker and clerks were thanked for their efficiency. The democrats thanked the republicans for courtesies and the republicans in turn thanked the democrats. The reporters were thanked, the music clerks were thanked, the female clerks were thanked and the janitors were thanked, it being remarked in favor of this last motion that they were the only persons connected with the legislature who had really done the state service. After adjournment there was an hour of general leave taking, and thus the session ended in hilarity and with mutual good will, a striking contrast to the bitterness and ill-feeling of two years and four years ago.

BILLS THAT WERE BEATEN.

The detailed report will show what was done today. The more important measures which failed were the new assessment bill and the Watts liquor bill. The former was beaten by vote, and the latter through the trickery of delay. Another bill killed in the senate, designedly by delay, was that creating the office of state attorney-general. The governor was told that if he would promise to appoint John M. Gearin the bill would go through, but he declined to make any promises, and so the bill was killed. Why the ring, which is republican, should have been so anxious for the appointment of Gearin, who is a democrat, is only a matter of conjecture.

LEINENWEBER'S ELECTION.

The inside of the Leinenweber election was not understood generally until the arrival of THE OREGONIAN yesterday morning, and there was a good deal of indignation in consequence on the part of those who had been duped into abandoning Capt. Noyes. Mr. Lafollett of Marion sent the following note, which is printed as a matter of justice

*Ed.*:—I see by this morning's OREGONIAN that those republicans who voted for Leinenweber were put down as supporters of Mitchell. Now you can state for my part that I voted for Leinenweber as a business view of the matter, and had I known that it was a scheme to endorse Mitchell I would rather my tongue should have cleaved to my mouth than to have cast a vote indorsing John H Mitchell, or any of his ring. I have always claimed that John H. Mitchell was a fraud and a libertine, and I hope no action of mine in the present legislature will be misconstrued as indorsing his actions, or those that voted for him.

A. M. LAFOLLETT.

Munger of Multnomah, Lafollett of Yamhill, Little of Yamhill and Maxwell of Tillamook have assured me that they would never have voted for Leinenweber had they known that his election was urged because he voted for Mitchell.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The general appropriation bill, as it finally passed, is as follows. It should be remembered that it provides for two years from the date of its passage

| | |
|---|---|
| **EXECUTIVE FUND** | |
| Salary of governor | $3,000 00 |
| " as private secretary of governor | 2,400 00 |
| " secretary of state | 3,000 00 |
| " clerical assistance, office secty of state | 3,600 00 |
| " state treasurer | 1,500 00 |
| " state treasurer's clerk | 2,000 00 |
| " super intendent public instruction | 3,000 00 |
| " clerk of supreme court | 2,400 00 |
| " prison inspector | 120 00 |
| **GENERAL FUND.** | |
| Salary pilot commissioners | 1,200 00 |
| " clerk of pilot commissioners | 1,200 00 |
| " health officers | 3,600 00 |
| " janitor and assistants | 3,120 00 |
| Traveling expenses of supreme judges | 1,400 00 |
| Pay of legislative expenses and capitol building | 1,200 00 |
| Postage expenses and contingent expenses of state library | 400 00 |
| Purchase of books for state library | 5,000 00 |
| For pay of teachers and expenses of state school—for advertising, improvements, etc., therein, as per report of joint committee | 5,000 00 |
| Pay of teachers and expenses of blind school | 3,000 00 |
| Purchase vol. 13 Oregon Supreme Court reports | 1,800 00 |
| Additional clerical services in office of secretary of state | 3,600 00 |
| Clerical service in office of supt. pub. ins. | 1,800 00 |
| State board of agriculture | 10,000 00 |
| Protection of fish ponds | 1,000 00 |
| Lighting public buildings | 10,000 00 |
| Relief, Pioneer association | 500 00 |
| Sewerage additions and necessary improvements, and for industrial department at the blind school as per report of joint committee | 2,000 00 |
| Wiring public buildings for electric light | 2,750 00 |
| Electric light | 1,250 00 |
| Printing educational blanks | 2,000 00 |
| Pay of T. A McBride atty in pilotage case | 250 00 |
| Relief T. O. Powell | 109 25 |
| Pay of Wilhelm & Strobel for rent of office for pilot commissioners from Nov 19 1885, to Nov 19 1886 | 240 00 |
| Pay of J. G. A. Bowtby services as atty. to the board of pilot commissioners | 400 00 |
| Relief of W. W. Thullen expenses and compensation for arrest and return of fugitives from justice | 1 028 40 |
| Relief of Jos. Cox for care of J. H Oxford, an insane man | 700 00 |
| Pay of expenses of repairing and transporting arms, transportation, organization and other expenses incidental in organizing and equipping the state militia, as per accounts now on file in the office of the adjutant general | 601 22 |
| Carrying insane patients to the asylum, deficiency in excess of former appropriation | 940 00 |
| Pay of Stratton balance due on account of cells furnished by him for the Oregon state penitentiary | 49 96 |
| Construction of two cells for the state capitol building | 400 00 |
| Pay of reward to John H Johns and William Griffin for arrest of Henry Davies for killing Roderick Grant. Reward of ...ered by Gov Moody upon a satisfactory showing that the said Thomas and Griffin are the parties entitled to receive the same | 500 00 |
| The purchase of 1850 copies of Hill's code under act approved Feb 21 1885 for so much thereof as may be necessary | 10,000 00 |
| Finishing, furnishing rooms portico, elevator or access thereof as may be necessary and certain other improvements on state capitol and grounds | 20,000 00 |
| Building addition to and otherwise improving Chemeketa hotel building | 2 000 00 |
| Purchase of portraits of the governors of Oregon | 3,000 00 |
| Payment of actual and necessary traveling expenses of R. A. Rogers, delegate from Oregon, appointed by Gov Moody to attend three Cattle Growers' ass'n at Chicago | 159 75 |
| Additions, etc., to state capitol building and new fish building as per report and recommendations of the joint committee appointed under H. C. R. No. 22 | 5,553 00 |
| Salem Orphans' home | 500 00 |
| Portland Orphans' home | 500 00 |
| Preparing and listing accounts for claims of the state of Oregon against the general government and for other expenses and services in the adjutant general's department in the office of the secretary of state | 600 00 |
| Support state agricultural college | 5,000 00 |
| For deficiencies in excess of former appropriations for enlargement of prison conference, for prison wall, prison shops, dams and for completion of capitol building labor, material as per approved accounts on file in office of secretary of state | 18,848 50 |
| Relief of W. L. Wade in full of all claims | 240 00 |
| Advertising state warrants etc | 400 00 |
| Purchase of a set of surgical instruments for the state penitentiary | 100 00 |
| Return of remains of ex-Gov Gibbs | 1,500 00 |
| Pay of salaries and expenses of railroad commissioner | 15,000 00 |
| **JUDICIAL FUND** | |
| Salary of judges attorneys, court officers | 7 000 00 |
| **LEGISLATIVE FUND.** | |
| Deficiencies in excess of past appropriations | 2,713 85 |
| **PRINTING FUND.** | |
| Public printing and binding | 25,000 00 |
| Deficiencies in excess of past appropriations or so much thereof as may be necessary | 14,093 10 |
| **INDIGENT FUND** | |
| Support of the non resident poor in the several counties | 3,000 00 |
| Deficiencies in excess of past appropriations of so much thereof as may be necessary | 6,708 05 |
| **PENITENTIARY FUND.** | |
| Salary of superintendent | 3,000 00 |
| Salary of wardens | 4,500 00 |
| Pay of teamster | 900 00 |
| Pay of four guards in shop at $50 per month | 2,700 00 |
| Pay for turnkey and bookkeeper | 1,800 00 |
| Pay of day chapel guards | 1,200 00 |
| Pay of guards | 12,000 00 |
| Salary of visiting physician | 1,000 00 |
| Pay of principal night watchman | 1,800 00 |
| Pay of night watchman | 1,200 00 |
| Pay of outside night watchman | 1,200 00 |
| Purchase of fire wood | 1,600 00 |
| Keeping prisoners and general expenses of the penitentiary | 13,000 00 |
| Erection of a brick building for laundry and additional workshops | 6 000 00 |
| Building a house and other general protection against fire | 1 00 00 |
| Erection of brick building for hospital and sanitary purposes | 6,000 00 |
| Brick machine and other necessary appliances for the manufacture of brick | 1,000 00 |
| Material and labor in the erection of an iron fence for protection of main building | 6 000 00 |
| **COMMON SCHOOL FUND** | |
| Salary of clerk of the board of school and county superintendents | 3 000 00 |
| Repaying forgery fees and other necessary expenses incidental to the management and sale of common school lands | 3,000 00 |
| **STATE LAND FUND.** | |
| Many attorneys and like purposes as set forth in laws | 2 100 00 |
| **ESCHEAT FUND** | |
| Attorneys' fees in foreclosing mortgages collection of notes etc | 300 00 |
| **UNIVERSITY FUND.** | |
| Necessary expenses incidental to the examination of university land and funds | 300 00 |
| **SWAMP LAND FUND.** | |
| Repayment of amounts paid upon certain sales of swamp lands declared void under act approved February 16, 1887, and for a to pay fees and other expenses thereunder | 33,000 00 |
| Selecting, viewing and hearing proof of swamp in character of swamp lands under act approved October 19, 1878 | 3,000 00 |
| **AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND PRINCIPAL.** | |
| Return of money to purchasers of Agricultural college lands, to which the state cannot give title | 250 00 |
| **COMMON SCHOOL FUND, PRINCIPAL.** | |
| Return of money paid on land purchased as school land to which the state cannot give title | 1 500 00 |
| Return to Phillip Ritz of purchase money paid for school lands which were subsequently sold to other parties | 106 66 |
| **STATE LAND FUND, PRINCIPAL** | |
| Return of money paid on land purchased as state and to which the state cannot give title | 1,000 00 |
| Total | $725,023 89 |

No indebtedness shall be incurred or warrants drawn in excess of the amounts herein specified.

Owing to the necessity of maintaining the public credit, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its approval by the governor.

NOTES.

Mayer of Clackamas, who was chairman of the committee to report upon expenditures for the fish ladder at Oregon City, says that the committee did not visit the ladder, and did not assume to criticize the matter of its construction. The report was confined to the manner in which the appropriation was expended.

The bill to return the body of Gov. Gibbs to the state, and providing for its burial, was championed in the house by Daly of Polk, his interest in the matter being the more graceful from the fact that he is a democrat, while the late ex-Gov. Gibbs was a republican

Simon introduced a resolution to-day, which was adopted, for a committee consisting of two on the part of the senate and three of the house, to investigate the fishing interests next summer during the fishing season. Fenton Carson appointing Allen and Wager, and the speaker of the house appointed Maxwell, Pomeroy and Bilyeu as such committee.

Gov Pennoyer has made the following executive appointments H B Compson of Huntington, major-general of Oregon militia, J. M. Giglin of Empire City, brigadier general. First brigade; J C Shofner of Portland, brigadier-general. Second brigade, W. F. Matlock of Pendleton, brigadier-general Third brigade F C Mackey, health officer at Gardiner C B Golden, health officer at Coos Bay.

A. H.

CAPT BULLAR'S CLAIM.

**The Senate at first Insists on the Plum, and then Backs Down.**

SALEM, Feb 18.—When the appropriation bill came up in the senate Shupe moved to amend that the claim of Capt. John Mullan of $2118 20, stricken out by the house, be allowed.

Hare said he failed to find anything in the archives that even showed that Capt. John Mullan was ever employed by this state.

Veatch said that Capt. John Mullan had been an annoyance ever since he knew anything about the legislature. He failed to find any record authorizing his employment but somehow he turned up every year and got into the appropriation. He was a leech or a parasite that they could not shake off.

Shupe explained that Capt. Mullan had been employed by Gov Thayer, and subsequently by Gov Moody Capt. Mullan also claimed $7000 for other services in collecting money for the state He was under a salary of $1000 a year

Shupe's amendment that an appropriation be made to pay him prevailed.

Watts said the house would defeat the whole appropriation if Capt. Mullan's claim was allowed

Weatherford moved to reconsider, and the motion prevailed.

Shupe then withdrew his amendment

SENATE.

SALEM, Feb. 18.—The senate met this morning at 9.

H B 30, by Summers—Providing what shall constitute a state militia; amended to the effect that the sheriffs of the different counties be not empowered to call out the militia in case of a disturbance, but that this power rest only in the governor. It was argued that this indiscriminate power in the hands of sheriffs would not work to good advantage.

Veatch offered an amendment that it be the only duty of the militia to hunt and kill wild animals, and that the only compensation they receive be from the sale of the hides of such animals. He moved the adoption of the amendment. Coleman seconded the motion. The amendment was lost—ayes, Veatch, Coleman and the Eastern Oregon members.

The bill was then read the third time and Veatch, as usual objected to the passage of the bill The object simply was to create a few offices for a lot of men who were either too lazy or ignorant to earn a living, and to feed a few dudes He could see nothing in this, and he hoped the senate would have the good sense to vote it down

Siglin said the gentleman objected because this cost money Too bad! wasn't creating offices, but costing dues? To-day we had a major general and three brigadiers. This bill provided for only one brigadier general and no major-general The government of the United States had just appropriated $21,000,000 to strengthen the militia organization in case of war. As our militia was now organized there was no way in which we could draw for our share of the appropriation An effective militia was necessary and cost no more than the present system Siglin asked Veatch if he didn't vote for appropriations when they went to Lane county and to Eugene.

Veatch said 'Not always,"

Siglin retorted "Well, you never vote for any thing that goes anywhere else" The bill passed.

H B 72, by Blundell—Amending the school laws passed

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The senate met at 2.

H B 167, Fawcett, for the election in each county at the next election of two county commissioners one for two and the other for four years, they to draw lots for the long term, and that every two years thereafter one commissioner be elected, passed.

H B 56, that the sheriffs of Yamhill, Grant, Benton, Josephine, Coos, Curry, Douglas and Clatsop counties be allowed 2 per cent. for collecting taxes, passed

The remainder of the afternoon was taken up by consideration of the assessment and taxation bill, which failed to pass—14 to 14. Recess at 5.

EVENING SESSION

The senate met at 7 30.

Wager withdrew as member of the committee to examine the fishery interests and Senator Barin was appointed in his stead.

H B 210, Kruse, appropriating $1500 to insure the pilot schooner Governor Moody and empowering the board of pilot commissioners to appoint what pilots they deem necessary passed

H C, R 26, that members be not held responsible by their constituents on their return home, laid on the table.

H B 61, Roberts changing the name of the town of Argyle to Bandon, passed.

H B, 190 Benjamin for aid to agricultural association in each county of the state passed

H B 155, Vanderpool, that all moneys appropriated for road purposes be expended on the roads for which appropriated, passed.

H B 206 Mayer, for a guide board at forks and crossings of each county road passed

There were the usual complimentary resolutions and thanks by the president and at 10 P. M. the senate adjourned sine die

HOUSE

The morning session met [illegible]

Introduced bills No 82—belonging to salaries of county school superintendents passed

[illegible] Douglas, Polk, Marion, Wasco, Clackamas, Umatilla, Linn, Yamhill, Multnomah, Columbia, Benton and Lane counties for taxes paid in mortgages and not collected by them, passed.

The house refused to concur in the senate amendments to the militia bill.

Simon's bill—Providing for publication of supreme court reports. Pending motion the house took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The house met at 1 30.

Simon's bill relative to the publication of supreme court reports passed.

Gray's bill relating to witness fees in Clatsop county, passed.

The house concurred in the senate amendments to house bill 72.

Senate bill 125, providing for investment of the irreducible school fund, passed.

Senate bill 48, passed.

Steel's bill relating to the practice of dentistry, passed.

Dimick's bill No 213, to create the office of county recorder in certain counties passed

The senate resolution providing for a committee of investigation of the fishery interest, and to report to the legislature at the next session, was concurred in. The chair appointed as house members of said committee, Messrs. Maxwell, Pomeroy and Bilyeu.

The house concurred in the senate joint memorial praying congress to make a wagon road around Cape Perpetua.

The Pendleton charter bill passed.

Gilman's bill for a dyke across Isthmus slough, Coos county, passed.

Senate bill to prevent bulls from running at large in certain counties, passed.

Dimmick's bill, appropriating $1800 for the return of the body of ex-Governor Gibbs passed.

Emmett's bill, 1 2, relating to cattle crossing on public highways passed

Chamberlain's bill No 107, relating to the sale of the Lee mission cemetery grounds, passed.

Senate bill No. 161, for recovery of escheat property by heirs passed

No 133, authorizing the narrow gauge railroad to build a bridge across the Willamette river between Marion and Polk counties.

No 162, relating to directors of corporations, passed

No 20, to prevent fraud in registration of blood cattle, passed.

No 60, repealing the act to protect pheasants, failed.

No 171, creating a fish commission passed

Barin's bill to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in animals, etc., passed.

No 91, to create the office of state veterinary surgeon lost.

Wager's bill No. 103, relating to wire fences east of the Cascade mountains, passed.

Hare's bill No 9, passed.

S. B. 83, by Watts, providing for the payment of certain territorial warrants, failed.

The house took recess at 5.

EVENING SESSION.

S B 109, Shupe, to amend the game laws failed.

S B 1, taxing foreign corporations, laid on the table.

A motion to take up the Watts liquor bill failed to carry

A motion to take up the Portland charter bill failed.

S. B. 35, requiring railroads to pay for stock killed, passed.

A motion to take up senate bill 80 failed.

S B. 154, amending the code in relation to patients in the insane asylum; passed.

The house concurred in senate amendments to the general appropriation bill.

A resolution was adopted to notify the governor that the house was about to adjourn *sine die*, and asking if he had any communication to make He replied that he had nothing to say, further than to tender his congratulations upon the work of the session.

After passing a series of complimentary resolutions the hour of adjournment was reached, when Speaker Gregg delivered his valedictory in feeling terms, thanking the members for their co-operation, etc. At five minutes past 10 the house adjourned *sine die*.

JOINT CONVENTION.

SALEM, Feb. 18.—The senate and house met in joint convention in the hall of the house at 8 o'clock, to elect members of the fish commission under the new law. The nominees were R. C Campbell, who received 49 votes, F. C. Reed, 66 votes, J. O. Bogart, 39 votes, E. P. Thompson, 65 votes and W. D Adair, 38 votes. Campbell, Reed and Thompson were declared elected, and the joint convention dissolved.

CALIFORNIA.

THE ALLEGED DYNAMITERS ARRAIGNED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—Stites and Dean, the striking carmen accused of being in placing dynamite on cars, were arraigned in the police court this morning. An additional charge of carrying concealed weapons was placed against Stites. The attorney for the defense entered a plea of not guilty, and waived jury trial. The prosecution also waived a jury and the case was continued until Monday, to allow the defense time for preparation.

The executive committee of the striking carmen has made the necessary arrangements for providing bondsmen for the $20,000 bail required for the release from custody of Stites and Dean, the striking carmen arrested Wednesday and charged with being dynamiters.

MAIL DELAYED.

All the delayed trains on the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific routes have arrived here Mail matter is being distributed as fast as possible There were on board these trains 700 bags of papers and ninety eight bags of letters. Besides the Canadian mail for Australia by the steamer Mariposa, which was detained here six days awaiting its arrival, was handled first, and the Mariposa left with it aboard to day.

THE MEMNON DISASTER.

The coroner's jury has rendered a verdict in the case of three sailors who were killed by the breaking of a bolt on the bark Memnon, the 18th instant. The captain was exonerated from all blame Leon Blum and Andrew Clark, owners of the bark were found guilty of criminal negligence for not having the vessel in proper seaworthy condition They were charged with manslaughter.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived. Bark Eldorado, Tacoma, schooner W L Beebe, Seattle. Cleared, Steamer Empire, Nanaimo Sailed Steamer San Pedro, Tacoma, British steamer Wellington, Nanaimo steamer Empire, Nanaimo steamer George W. Elder, Victoria steamer State of California, Astoria, ship Rosie Welt Nanaimo

SMALLPOX ALONG THE BORDER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—Dr. Bell, San Francisan who has just returned from a business trip through Mexico, states that smallpox is working its way no thward into the United States territory. He says that the disease exists more or less in all towns on the line of the railway, between Guaymas and Nogales, Arizona.

THE CASTAWAYS SAIL FOR HOME

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 18.—Among the passengers on the steamer State of California which sailed for Victoria and Portland this morning will be Captain Church and Engineer Harmon, who were rescued by the steamer Empire from the Dawn the little Astoria steamer abandoned at sea February 13

DEEP SNOW AT DUTCH FLAT.

DUTCH FLAT, Feb 18.—Yesterday was the first fair day for over five weeks Over six feet of snow has fallen during the storm The oldest inhabitants never saw the like before Many buildings were crushed by snow

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

BURNED TO DEATH

CLEVELAND, Feb 18.—A special from Wooster Ohio says John Baughman 57, and wife, 55, a wealthy couple living in Bolton, this county, met with a horrible fate early this morning The house was discovered to be on fire at 1 o clock by neighbors, who burst open the door and found the aged couple in an asphyxiated state. The man was dragged out dead The wife is still living, though not as yet resuscitated, and it is said she cannot recover The fire is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a lamp

MAUD S

NEW YORK, Feb 18.—The *Turf, Field and Farm* says Joseph Harker, who bought Maud S when she was only four years old, for the late William H. Vanderbilt, has just offered Robert Bonner, on behalf of a gentleman of large wealth, $150,000 in cash for the queen of the turf. Bonner paid $40,000 for Maud S, but refuses to sell at any price

CABLE NOTES.

CHARGED WITH PLOTTING MURDER.

MELBOURNE, Feb 18.—Tonga officials accuse many Wesleyan native students on that island of being implicated in the recent outrages, and plotting the murder of the king, with the object of making his nephew chief.

THE FRENCH IN THE NEW HEBRIDES

BRISBANE, Feb 18.—The schooner Helena, from the New Hebrides, reports that the French were constructing three forts, increasing the number of troops, and building new barracks at Port Sandwich.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT CROP

PORT ADELAIDE, Feb. 18.—The wheat crop of South Australia shows a surplus of 175,000 tons

They Knew Hercules by his Foot.

("*Ex pede Herculem*") In our day the strong men are they whose minds tower above their fellows, and such mental giants do not put up with cheap rent, but rather, they stand erect in the Hanan shoes. Eggert, Young & Co., special agents for Portland.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

HOMICIDE AT TUNNEL CITY.

WALLA WALLA, Feb. 18.—The *Journal's* North Yakima special says: George Gilmore died at Tunnel City Thursday, from a bullet dired by McCarthy, a saloon keeper Gilmore was drunk and advanced on McCarthy in a threatening manner. The bullet lodged in his neck, striking the spinal column and paralyzing the body The shooting occurred Tuesday. McCarthy surrendered to the s

# The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1887.


## THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

The session that ended last night has presented some unusual features. Comparison may now be made between statement of intentions on the part of the active managers at the beginning of the session and statement of actual results.

The purpose of the republican regency was to organize the legislature in such manner as would enable it to "hold the fort." There were a few measures the regency wanted to get through, and more, perhaps, that it wanted to prevent. It didn't want its hold upon the city of Portland interfered with. It wanted to maintain the pre-eminence of Mitchellism as the leading force in the politics of the state; it wanted to take care of the apportionment of members of the legislature, and it undertook the job of preventing any direct regulation of the rates of railway transportation. On this basis, with the aid of the democratic contingent, brought to the republican regency chiefly through their common affinity for Mitchellism, the senate was organized. The effort to organize the house on a like basis failed. Indeed, it wasn't pushed far, since it was not really necessary. Inasmuch as the main idea was to maintain the *status quo*, control of the senate was enough.

The programme has succeeded fairly well. It would have succeeded completely but for the bridge bill and the lease bill. It was necessary for the Portland regency to support these measures, and its opponents then seized the opportunity to make reprisals. To get the bridge and the lease concessions had to be made upon the apportionment bill, the railway commission bill and certain minor measures. Consequently the ring managers, though aided by the democratic contingent, didn't accomplish quite everything they set out to do or prevent. But on the whole they carried on the game very adroitly, and Mr. Simon, as leader, has gained much fame, which may be of use in opening his way to new political and legislative triumphs.

One essential vice of our modern legislation appeared during the recent session quite as conspicuously as at any former time,—the vice of bargaining, of promising support for this measure in consideration of support for that, instead of judging measures upon their own merits. Every member goes to the legislative hall with some little thing that he wants for himself or for his locality, and the astute ring managers usually get out of these members all the support they need for their main objects. Even worse is the openness of a portion of the members of every assembly to propositions looking to their own individual interest. There are men in every assembly who do not act there in representative capacity at all. They act simply for themselves. Herein is the deep degradation of our modern legislative bodies. The San Francisco *Bulletin*, speaking of the legislatures that California has been having during recent years, remarks: "To say that a legislature is worse than its predecessor no longer conveys any idea. Comparison has long since exhausted itself." From this the *Bulletin* proceeds to say: "But the bills before the present body exhibit an electic system of public theft that has never been equaled. A sort of human psyllocrex seems to have been developed. It is fastening itself on commerce, on manufactures, on the state, on the cities and towns, on public works, on public charities and on public institutions generally. The spread of the parasites is the most formidable, the most menacing and the most conscienceless that has yet taken place." It has come to pass that men seek seats in the legislature to find opportunities for prey, and it is one of the most apparent of all the signs that surround us of the decay of public and private virtue. Large part of this evil springs from the disinclination of men of high character to perform their civic obligations, among which should be reckoned legislative duty. When good men shirk legislative duty, jury service, places on school boards and in our municipal councils and the like, other men must be had. But the political boss is glad of the opportunity to furnish them and have their service.

It must be said, however, that our legislature, during the session just closed, has not done much positive evil. But we doubt whether it was restrained so much by its virtues as by lack of opportunity. Former legislatures have gotten away, as the expressive slang goes, with pretty much everything in sight, and probably some time must elapse before there will again be as "good stealing" as there has been. But unfortunately there will always be prospect enough to tempt cupidity and bring into the legislature a class of men who ought never to be there.

## THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

The railway commission bill, published in full yesterday, gives the commission little actual power over the roads. Its principal function will be that of collecting information about the business of the roads, their relations to the public and complaints of injury, and laying the same before the legislature. Ample power is given, however, to get from the companies the whole details of their business and its management. Through this method publicity will be secured; and publicity has always been found a most effective agent in securing redress and correction of railway abuses. When all the facts are to come out a railway management will usually avoid arbitrary and unjust action.

This commission bill, though it will not effect much at present, may soon lead to important results. Under it the information may be obtained which is necessary to more specific legislation. As an alternative or substitute for the Biggs bill, it was widely accepted; for the Biggs bill was fundamentally wrong, in that it proposed to abolish all classification of freight and make a maximum rate for cheap and common products, which should not be exceeded for products of higher value. Such a law would virtually stop transportation by rail.

What the legislature might have done, and what in fact it ought to have done, in addition to this commission bill, was to enact a maximum freight tariff for grain, flour, lumber, salt, coal, etc., a carload lots, something like the statutes in Illinois or Iowa but allowing something more for transportation than is allowed in those states, on account of the smaller volume of business here. We cannot, in fact, expect as low rates as in Oregon yet as spread all the old and populous states, where dispenses are less and where there is much heavier volume of traffic to support the roads.

## JUDGE BOISE.

The Salem *Statesman* says: "THE OREGONIAN affects to disapprove of the conduct of a judge of a local court who privately expresses his views on matters of public concern." This refers to Judge Boise. But it is not an answer to THE OREGONIAN'S criticism of Judge Boise. On the contrary, it is a studied avoidance of it. The statement was, and the fact is notorious, that Judge Boise has been for many years a persistent lobbyist about the legislature. During every session he is in attendance. No other person is seen so much about the halls, corridors or committee rooms. During recent years he has acquired and borne far more of the character of a professional lobbyist than of a judge. He has not confined himself to "private expression of his views on matters of public concern," but has appeared constantly in public places, endeavoring to push this scheme upon the legislature or to defeat that; and it has been currently reported that during several sessions he has been gathering into caucus such members as he could, for presentation and enforcement of his various plans and schemes of legislative action. Such conduct on the part of any man is open to criticism; on the part of a judge it is open to censure and reprobation. The excuse that he is judge of a "local court" is plainly offered in mitigation; it signifies that since he is but a little judge, the offense, like the erring young woman's, is "but a little one." But the circuit court over which he presides is an important tribunal, though the present incumbent, through the narrowness of his nature, and his conduct as a lobbyist, may unfortunately degrade it. Judge Boise's course has for years been that of a narrow local demagogue. The effect, if not the purpose of his action, has been to set one part of the state against another; to organize the central portion of the Willamette valley as a clog upon the enterprise and development of the state, and to make himself the provincial leader of this protest against progress. In this capacity he has taught that all activity is to be suspected as dishonesty, and all success in business as robbery; and hence he has become Oregon's chief pillar of stagnation and leading representative of decay. This is the explanation of his opposition to the Portland bridge bill and to the railway lease bill, and it accounts for his appearances at every session of the legislature with crude, shallow and obsolete arguments drawn from the resources of demagogy, and addressed to prejudice and ignorance, against every proposition that would authorize or enable anything to be done in the state. Judge Boise is the coryphaeus of those who think we had in Oregon long ago population enough, and wealth enough, and business enough, and activity enough, and that they who would introduce more are sharpers and rascals, are looking for opportunities for robbery, and are the worst enemies of the state. Heretofore he has had great influence over considerable numbers in the legislature, but of late this influence has perceptibly waned—without loss, it may be added, to the interests of the state.

## COULD WE HAVE DONE BETTER?

The unsatisfactory condition of affairs at the South, as indicated by the present investigation of political outrages in Texas, naturally suggests the speculation whether we would likely have reached any better results had we pursued any other plan of reconstruction. Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, in his valedictory address, pronounced January 5, 1866, less than eight months after the end of the civil war, said that we could not reorganize political society in the conquered South unless first "we let in *the people* to a co-operation and not merely an arbitrarily-selected portion of them," nor unless, second, "we give those, who are by their intelligence and character the natural leaders of the people, and who surely will lead them by-and-by, an opportunity to lead them now." Andrew advocated the policy of settling the question of suffrage, so far as regards the voting for president, vice-president and representatives in congress by an amendment to the Federal constitution, and, so far as regards the popular choice of all other officers in the late Confederate states by provisions of their state constitutions of general application, instead of leaving the subject to the shifting and inconsistent ordinary legislation of the states severally. Andrew did not agree entirely with the republican congress, nor with President Johnson. He did not believe in the theory of state suicide. We quote: "A state in rebellion did not cease to be a state, for the power to put an end to its life is not an attribute of a state of our Union, nor can the Union end its own life, save by an alteration of the national constitution or by suffering such defeat in war as to bring it under the jurisdiction of the conqueror. The nation has a vested interest in the life of the individual state and the states have a vested interest in the life of the Union." Andrew proposed to require the people of the late Confederate states to reform their constitutions by guaranteeing to the people of color their civil rights, on an equality with the white population, by amendments irrepealable in terms, by regulating the elective franchise according to certain laws of universal application, and not by rules arbitrary, capricious and personal; by annulling the ordinances of secession and disaffirming the Confederate debt, and by ratifying the anti-slavery amendment of the United States constitution by their legislatures. All these questions Andrew proposed, save the adoption of the constitutional amendment, which is regulated by the federal constitution, to put to the vote of the people themselves of those states. He was not satisfied with the action of conventions nor with what was termed the "loyal vote;" he wanted the popular vote, declaring that "the rebel vote is better than the loyal vote, if on the right side." If the rebel vote was not on the right side, then it was deemed "the states incapable for the time of reorganization; not prepared for the time to assume their original functions with safety to the Union and the state of war still exists."

Andrew wanted the co-operation of the whole people of the Confederate states, not simply "loyal men;" because, he declared, it was not a question of past disloyalty, but of present loyal purpose, and he therefore wanted the co-operation of the natural leaders of the South, and he did not regard the distinction between loyal and disloyal persons of the white race as being, for the then purpose of reconstruction, as a practical distinction; he declared that to make "one rule for the poor and more lowly and another for the richer and higher rebels was impolitic and unphilosophical." He predicted that the leading men of the South, if artificially disfranchised, "would be sure to resume their influence and sway at last, because leadership is a gift, not a device." If we failed to secure the co-operation of the "natural leaders of opinion at the South for the just measures needful for the work of safe reorganization, then reorganization would be delusive and full of danger." Andrew did not demand the suffrage for colored men in the business of reorganization, because it would be idle to reorganize the states by the colored vote; if the popular vote of the white race of those states could not be had for the guarantees demanded to precede reorganization than he would retain the military supervision of the local governments rather than "surrender the present rights of the Union to a struggle between a white minority aided by the freed men on the one hand, against a majority of the white race on the other, because that would turn them over to anarchy and chaos." His philosophy was "the maintenance of equality between free citizens in conferring civil *rights* and the distribution of *privileges* according to capacity and desert, and not according to the accidents of birth." He believed that common public safety called for the capacity to read the mother tongue as a condition preliminary to the gift of the ballot and he believed that neither Southern whites nor blacks should vote who could not satisfy that prerequisite; he did not regard color as the evidence of the right to vote nor the ground of disfranchisement; he would have secured the electoral franchise to competent citizens by law of universal, not of unequal or capricious application. Andrew believed that congress ought to initiate an amendment granting the right to vote at federal elections to colored men in all the states, being citizens and able to read who would by the laws of the states where they reside be competent to vote if they were white, and without disfranchising existing voters he would apply the qualification to white men also, but he did not believe in universal suffrage at the South or anywhere else for whites or blacks.

This was Andrew's scheme of reconstruction framed within less than eight months after the close of the war. In certain respects the scheme finally adopted accepted it; in other important respects it exceeded it, and, in our judgment, when we departed from Andrew's views we made a serious practical mistake in our search for what Andrew then called "a vigorous prosecution of peace." All the evils that Andrew, with prophetic vision, prefigured, if we attempted to increase the political power of the republican party at the expense of the disloyal states, by making negro suffrage universal, have come upon us; we only succeeded, as he prophesied we would, in convincing the South that our attempted enforcement of universal colored suffrage was "dictated, not by political principle but by political cupidity." When it is remembered that this man Andrew was all his life before the war an ardent anti-slavery man of the most radical type; that he was the most vigorous of all war governors; that he urged Lincoln's issue of the emancipation proclamation, and persuaded him to enlist black soldiers, it is a most interesting fact that this same Andrew in peace was at once the most sagacious, most humane and most conservative of statesmen. Andrew died suddenly in October, 1867, but he had already been designated by popular judgment as the republican candidate for vice-president. Had he lived, Grant and Andrew would have been stronger for statesman-like work than Grant and Colfax, for Andrew was already Grant's warm personal friend and enjoyed his entire political confidence.

## LEE'S CRITICISM OF JOHNSTON.

Col. Mosby, in a recent lecture in Boston, said that at dinner, at his headquarters near Petersburg, about six weeks before the surrender, Gen. Lee told him that he had been opposed to Gen. Johnston's withdrawing to the peninsula in 1862 and had written to him while he was on the Rapidan advising him to move back toward the Potomac. He thought that if he had done this McClellan would have been recalled to the defense of Washington. He further said that, instead of falling back from Yorktown to Richmond, Gen. Johnston should have made a stand with his whole army, instead of a part of it, on the narrow isthmus at Williamsburg.

There is some plausibility to the first criticism, as unquestionably if Johnston had moved on Washington McClellan would have been recalled to its defense; but since Johnston had to fight McClellan somewhere, it was easier to fight him before Richmond, where his base was all his communications protected, than it was to fight him close to Washington, where McClellan had no anxiety for his short line of communications, while Johnston would have a considerably longer line of communications with Richmond to protect. Johnston's policy was the same he practiced against Sherman; he preferred to fight a decisive battle as close to his own base as possible, while forcing the enemy to defend a long line between him and his base. When Lee took command June 2, 1862, he could have easily acted at once on his own idea and drawn McClellan back to the Potomac as he did in August, when he moved on Pope, but Lee was evidently quite as willing as Johnston to fight the enemy before Richmond, who he could to the best advantage. It was only when he had beaten McClellan and driven him into an impregnable position under his gunboats, where there was no fight to be got out of him, that he rushed on Pope and forced Lincoln to summon McClellan out of his hole at Harrison's landing, where he was safe from harm himself, and absolutely unable to harm the enemy.

As for Lee's other criticism that Johnston, after Yorktown, ought have made a stand with his whole army at Williamsburg instead of a part of it, it does not seem to us sound. McClellan's gunboats had unrestricted passage up the James and York rivers, and while Williamsburg was strong enough for a rear guard to make a short stand to secure the trains of the retreating army, it was not as good ground to fight a decisive battle upon as the region of the Chickahominy, where McClellan's gunboat were useless to him, as long as he had White House for a base of supplies. Johnston could no have delivered so successful an attack upon McClellan at Williamsburg as he did on the Chickahominy, and he was wise in drawing our army into an exceedingly difficult position on a treacherous stream.

## FRUITS OF REPUDIATION.

Virginia in 1871 and again in 1879 issued bonds with tax-receivable coupons. Both the Mahone party and the bourbons, who finally upset Mahone, were repudiationists, so the state refused the coupons and defied their holders. The supreme court of the United States, in 1883, decided that the state could not be compelled by a mandamus to receive the coupons, while declaring the coupon still to be a contract that could not be repealed. The same court, in 1885, decided that the coupons were a lawful tender for taxes; that a taxpayer who had tendered coupons had in law paid his taxes and could stand on his tender. In 1886 the same court decided that a tax collector, attempting to collect taxes by distraint or levy after tender of coupons, became a trespasser liable to personal damages for his trespass at the suit of the taxpayer. Then the Virginia legislature created a board of indemnity, with authority to pay out of the state treasury all damages collected against any tax collector in his attempt to collect "taxes then are due." But the supreme court having decided that no taxes are due for which the repudiated coupons have been tendered, the tax collector is still without protection. Judge Bond of the U. S. court has recently decided that the coupons are as good as greenbacks in payment of the state taxes.

It is very shabby behavior on the part of Virginia and Georgia to repudiate their debts, but Minnesota and several other Northern states have done the same thing upon pretexts quite as slight as those presented by the South. Considering the fact that there is no remedy against a state that elects to repudiate its bonds Georgia cannot complain that the law of New York forbids savings banks to invest in her securities. A man who can pay and evades payment cannot complain if people hesitate to trust him, although he may prove that he is a very rich man.

It is frequently remarked by those who have newly arrived from the western states that "we of Oregon are behind the times and do not understand the advantages that are within our grasp, nor how to avail ourselves of them." It may be that their strictures are true. It is less than four years since Oregon was practically isolated from the great world. Those who now control the commerce and finance of the state grew up slowly to their present positions. If their actions correspond with their experiences and they are naturally slow, it is only an exemplification of the supposed truth that experience teaches. It is, however, possible that a new element, with energy, capital and progressive views, may take the highest places in commerce and finance before many of those now occupying them pay the final debt of nature. Anyway, such is the reiterated opinion of visitors from western states.

Few of our democratic brethren are pleased with the national administration. Thus, the Benton *Leader* expresses its gratification that Secretary Manning has resigned. It says: "Let him go into the national bank business; there is where he belongs. The probabilities are that Cleveland is a silent partner of the same bank, and the democratic party will be so glad when the time comes for Cleveland to go into full partnership with his henchman Manning. They are a noble pair. Democrats, bah!"

The editor of the Corvallis *Leader* writes from Salem:

I note now a very peculiar change in public sentiment. A few years ago there was a wrath between the country and Portland. Then no country member thought he had done his full duty by his constituents unless he had abused Portland. Now a member seems to think he will be uncourteous if he don't stand in with Portland every time. The ears of good feeling is here. The Portland delegation takes advantage of the feeling, and presses its claims.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* writes: "There has not been a single conspicuous reform of republican abuses since the democrats came into power." Probably because those "abuses" were found by the democratic administration to have been very largely campaign myths.

## ANOTHER OREGON LETTER.

PORTLAND, Feb. 18, 1887.

To W. S. Ladd, *Sir*:—You are in honor bound to prove the truth of your assertions (if the same were true) made before your water committee at a late meeting, which was published in the daily papers of this city, and to which I have before called your attention; or, you are by all honorable principles under obligations to retract the same.

Your statement, "that the words of the water company, made over their official signature was not to be depended upon in their statements to your committee as to the receipts and expenses for running the works" is said before, I demand that you either prove the truth of your assertion or retract the same. As you have thus publicly made such a sweeping charge against the reputation of the directors of the water company, I propose to say something to you upon the subject of truth and veracity on your side.

In the same little speech above alluded to (upon the subject of reduction of rates) you stated as follows: "Any man who pays from $50 to $80 per month for water ought to be interested in getting water cheaper, and he had quite as much right to ask for a reduction as anyone else." You thereby virtually made the assertion that you were and had been paying to our company that sum per month for your water, and so you meant to be understood. Now I make the assertion here that at the moment you said this you knew that for water for your household purposes and for a whole block of ground occupied by your fine residence you were paying—but $5 per month. Your name is on the city's list now at that price. This was all you paid per month during the last three months of the old company's existence, and for one month last year your rate was $4 50 and for three months but $3 50. During the summer you paid more for irrigation but your average price for the year was exactly $5 67-100 per month—just 67 cents over the average Chinaman's washhouse. Am I not correct, that you would fain deceive this community in the idea that you are an extraordinary water rate payer? If I am not, please explain your remarks.

Yourself and Ladd & Tilton, as agents for block and buildings in this city, may have paid water rents to that amount, for which you doubtless received a commission as well as on rents collected for tenants, but the assertion that as a water ratepayer in fact, personally, you are paying less for your water monthly in proportion to amount you use, and your ability to pay than any other man on the whole list. The hundreds of laboring men in the city who are working now for two dollars per day, and pay their $1.50 per month for only one faucet and that located outside the house and far more liberal rate payers than you. And I will therefore take occasion to say that your committee of management, of which you are chairman, are in duty bound to reduce the rates which would have been done months ago had not the old company locked their jaws shut.

Allow me to suggest that it is not so much the *income* of the works at present rates that troubles you in regard to making a reduction, as it is your *outgo*; and this is what you want to be fairly informed "of as you say in your daily advertisements to consumers.

Again: In your remarks before the water committee Aug. 1, 1885, you said: "Water is a necessity, and should not be handled by those who make a profit out of it. I think it wrong to charge a laboring man $21 to $30 a year. It should be taken out of the hands of a private corporation and furnished by the city as a minimum price."

You pose most precisely as the friend of the laboring man and the foe of private corporations and monopolies, and if your zeal in this line continues I shall soon expect to see you attacking your capital itself. There are some people how adays, too, who think that money is a necessity and should not be handled by those who make a profit of it.

Well, your wish has been gratified. The water works have been taken from a private corporation; one that had the energy and enterprise to risk their money and years of labor without asking help from this city, and for an exclusive charter, before you dared to venture—a corporation that never had a dollar of assistance nor a single enactment by the common council for its protection in any way, and which has during the period of its existence paid into the public treasury at least $30,000 in taxes, not one assessment of which was ever questioned and spurned.

The taxpayers of Portland, whose interests you have assumed to manage, are now the owners and stockholders in the water works, and they all demand that you now carry out in practice the very popular idea you advanced in your speech August 1, quoted above. Yours respectfully,

H. C. LEONARD.

## SALEM NOTES.

Geo. Bishop goes to Portland to take a position with Staver & Walker.

Louis H. Seymour has been indicted for stealing a watch from Mr. Coffey.

A. G. Webb, son of State Treasurer Webb, is down from Heppner, visiting his parents.

John Foster, aged 26, a resident of the poor farm, has been transferred to the insane asylum.

Mrs. Patterson will return to The Dalles on Friday, having passed three weeks at the home of her father, Hon. O. W. Gray.

While Dr. Offney and Ed. Pugh were wrestling in Blinto's stable, the doctor caught his heel in a knot hole in the floor and was thrown heavily to the ground, breaking both bones of his left leg just above the ankle.

Governor Pennoyer has made the following appointments: Notaries public—Samuel Connell, Portland; Charles Hirstell, Portland; U. B. Durbin, Antelope, Wasco county; T. W. Davenport, Salem; Geo. Williams, Salem, and R. H. Tyson, Middleton; Justice of the peace—Commissioner of deeds, Charles A. Sears, 20 and 22 William street, N. Y.

### What "Old Fritz" Said.

It was an aphorism of Frederick the Great that "Facts are divine things." An undisputed fact is that Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is the most powerful liver vitalizer extant, and by its characteristic and searching action will cure dyspepsia, constipation, drooping spirits, kidney disease sick headache, and other maladies, which popular opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, are directly traceable to a diseased condition of the liver, by which its work as a purifier of the blood is made incomplete. All druggists

A very profane theatrical note states that Miss Eastlake plays Nelle in Wilson Barrett's "Clito." Sheol do well to revise her part before she tries it on the New England provincial towns.—*Life*.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. WOODARD, CLARKE & CO., Agents.

### MEETING NOTICES.

Willamette Division No. 8, U. R. K. of P.—Sir Knights attending the entertainment this evening in uniform will dispense with helmet and sword.

J. T. HAYNE, Sir K. C.

Stenographers' Association.—The postponed meeting of the Stenographers' Association is called for this evening at Miss E. Andrew's hall, Rooms 5 Union block. All stenographers (ladies and gentlemen) invited. By order of the Executive Committee.

J. McKINNEY, Secty and Treas.

E. H. SCHWAB & BRO., Leader Printers, LOWEST PRICES. 5 WASHINGTON ST.

## NEW TO-DAY.

### MORE SPECIAL BARGAINS.

$1100—New cottage, 8 rooms; street improved; central location.
$1800—Two-story residence, 9 rooms; nearly new finest location in city.
$1500—Two choice lots on G street.
$350—Corner lot, Fifth and K streets.
$100—Lots in Albina Homestead.
$150—Quarter blocks in Kenworthy's addition.
$200—Quarter blocks in Hanson's addition.
$250—Quarter blocks in Tibbett's addition.
$700—Corner lot, Holladay addition.
$400—Inside lot, Holladay addition.

OREITZ & LAMBERT, East Portland, Oregon.

10?39

[illegible]

Will be given by the Ladies of

## GRACE M. E. CHURCH,

At their Chapel, corner of Eleventh and Taylor streets, on

## TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 22.

Proceeds for the Benefit of the

NORTH PORTLAND MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOL.

TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

## CASINO OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

GRAND BENEFIT

TENDERED TO THE

MALE and FEMALE CHORUS

LATE OF THE

Thompson Opera Company.

THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS WILL APPEAR:

HATTIE STARR, J. K. MURRAY, WM. WEST, AND OTHERS.

Admission, - - - 50c.

107 First St. 107 First St.

WE WILL CONTINUE TO SELL

[illegible]

AT COST AND LESS

[illegible] during the balance of the Month.

Our customers will please bear in mind that our prices are absolutely the lowest of any house in the city, considering the quality, etc.

NEW YORK JEWELRY COMPANY, 107 First Street.

## PARTNER WANTED.

In an elegantly furnished house; large profits in the business; no objections to a lady. None but principals need answer. Address "42," care Oregonian.

## ASSIGNEE SALE

OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Etc.

(The stock of A. Waldman, Bankrupt.)

I will sell on the premises No 147 First st., between Washington and Alder, on

Saturday, February 26, at 10 A. M.,

The entire stock now in said store, viz: Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Hats and Caps, Heavy and Fine Furnishing Goods, Shoe Cases, Store Fixtures, etc.

W. M. CHURCHILL, Assignee.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

## NEW TO-DAY.

RECEIVED EXTREME EUROPEAN NOVELties in Fancy Silk Velvets. European Wraps will be in shortly. E. LITTLE.

CANDY MAKER WANTED. MUST BE A FIRST-class workman, at Anderson's Kitchen, 90 Washington st.

HOW TO LIVE AND WHERE TO GET WHAT is good is the question. Consult the New York Bakery.

FOR SALE—UPRIGHT PIANO, ELEGANT REED Organ Seats, Sidpboard Carpets, etc., all nearly new. Apply to 36 Ash st. 209½f

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work. Apply on 2 between 3 and 4 o'clock this day, at 72 Commercial st., 2nd Church. 192

CHILBLAINS: A SURE CURE. Prepared only by Nelson, Ball & Co., 71 Third st., Ainsworth block.

MASQUERADE COSTUMES—150 ELEGANT costumes from San Francisco; reasonable rates. Grey's store in Turn Halle, Yamhill near 3d. 1?

DECORATIVE PAINT and PLAIN paper hanging, tinting and shades, by Berger & Beck, 49 Ash st. 2?6

THEATRICAL & MASQUERADE COSTUMES for sale or hire. S. LICHTIG, N. W. cor. First and Washington sts. Country orders solicited. 1?

OUR CIGARS and SCORES MADE your task. REED & BIRD, 49 First and Morrison. 209

WOOD—GO TO L. C. ROGERS, OFFICE OF Taylor st., for ALL KINDS O. WOOD. Wood Telephone No 43. 209?

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC PARTner with $1000 to $2000 capital required. Address Partner, box 1?73, Portland, Or. 192

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A position as housekeeper to a gentleman or family, or will do the cooking for a couple of bachelors. Address A. L., care Oregonian. 193

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND SAFE. Address A. B. C., care Oregonian. 193

LOST—ON FIRST STREET, A LOCKET WATCH charm with initials D. S. on one side, quarter dollar on the other. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 11 First st., or at this office. 19?

ATTENTION, DRAYMAN OR EXPRESSMAN!—A fine chance to secure at cheap rate a good second-hand dray, with or without horse. Inquire at 1?? Front st., between Taylor and Salmon. 19?

A GOOD CHANCE TO SECURE AN ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE lot on Fifth st., between Jefferson and Columbia, at a bargain. Apply to owner, 1?? Front st. 19?

THE UNDERSIGNED PARTNERS OF THE firm of Watson, Wright & Co. have this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign in liquidation. JOHN P. WATSON, WILLIAM WRIGHT, WILL F. MAU.

Portland, Feb. 1, 1887.

STOCK AND GRAIN RANCH FOR SALE—500 acres under fence; 200 acres under cultivation; plenty of water; one of the best locations in Eastern Washington Territory, and surrounded by a fine open range for stock; small dwelling and outbuildings. Will be sold cheap for cash or on long time. For particulars, inquire of R. IRVING, 22 First., Portland, Oregon. 19?f

A BARGAIN—80 ACRES OF FINE AGRICULtural land, situated about 2½ miles west of Portland and within half a mile of school house. Can be bought now at a bargain. It has abundance of clear, pure spring water. The improvements consist of a good house and barn, and some young fruit trees and shrubbery, are worth at least $350, and you can purchase the land and house for that amount. $200 cash, and balance to suit purchaser. Inquire at room 6, Mulkey's block, cor. Second and Morrison sts. 19?

[illegible] ARE BEST at 49 First st.

## TRUNKS, VALISES,

EXCLUSIVELY.

I. SILBERSTEIN & CO., 147 Front st., opposite the Esmond Hotel. Country orders promptly filled. 21?wk

FARES PAID TO PORTLAND

IF WE DO NOT CURE RUPTURE WITHOUT a surgical operation, secure it from pain or accident. Work every day; no interference. Cure guaranteed or money refunded. Call on or address with stamp, DRS. EDDEN & LUTHER, Rooms 8 and 9 First National Bank, Portland. 15f

S.T. MINING STOCKS & CHICAGO WHEAT Bought and Sold on Margins.

WM. J. LEAHY,

Office, Merchants' Exchange Rooms, Portland. Correspondents: Zadig, Wolberg & Co., San Francisco; Geo. C. Walker & Co., Chicago. 3?9

CLOSING OUT, POSITIVELY, REGARDLESS OF COST,

—V. Carivata's stock of—

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

Purchased at Sheriff's sale. Whole will be sold at bargain. 213½ E. ZELTPUCHS, Manager.

NEW MARKET THEATER

Week commencing MONDAY, FEB. 21.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES

OF THE

THOMPSON OPERA COMPY

IN

"Heart and Hand."

Prices.....75c.....50c.....25c

Box office now open at Prentice's Music Store.

EUGENE D. WHITE,

Rooms B, C and D, 2d floor, N. W. corner of First and Alder sts.,

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

AGENT Guardian Fire Assurance Co. of London; cash, $19,855.558.

" Oakland Home Fire, of Oakland, Cal.; $100,000 deposited at Salem, Or.

Commissioner of Deeds for all the States and Territories; Notary Public;

Money to Loan in sums from $25 to $10,000 from one month to 5 years, on approved real estate, personal or collateral security.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS TO HANDLE MY new rubber under-garment for ladies only; average agents clear $3 to $8; experienced agents make $15 to $25 daily. MRS. H. F. LITTLE, Chicago, Ill. 11?

WANTED—AT ONCE, ENERGETIC AGENTS to handle Edgarly's History of the U. S. in all parts of Oregon, Washington and Idaho; men and parties meaning business need apply. There is a good thing for the right men in this book. J. K. GILL & CO., Portland, Oregon.

DR. GRAY'S CELEBRATED ACME ELECTRIC Belt, containing in itself a most complete battery, charges the human system with nature's greatest remedy—Electricity—giving sure relief to Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Weak Backs, Headaches, Nervous Debility, Diseases of spine and Kidneys, Cold Extremities, Seminal Emissions, Female Complaints, and other kindred diseases which drugs do not reach. Agents wanted in every town and city to handle this scientific and scientifically constructed Electric Belt. Address ACME BELT AGENCY, 181 First st., Portland, Oregon. 23?

WANTED—ONE PHYSICIAN OR DRUGGIST in each town on the coast to sell our Celebrated Electric Belts. Electric Magnetic Belts, used and recommended by the leading doctors of America and Europe; will cure all nervous weakness and other troubles where medicines fail; mighty, matchless and magical. Sole agency given in Portland. DR. SILL, Manager and Proprietor of the Electric Belt Factory and the Electric Magnetic Co., Office 215½ Washington st., between Washington and Stark. Lock box 388, Portland, Or. 16?f

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—COTTAGE; MODERN; GOOD LOCAtion; family of two. Apply at 102 Front st. 14?

WANTED—A SMALL SECOND-HAND MAchine engine, or boiler, or both, of from 12 to 20 horse power. Address J. G., care Oregonian. 14?

ATTENTION, MILLMEN—AN EXPERIENCED party from Michigan would like to rent or run a sawmill by the thousand. Address F. O. SQUIRE, Yaquina City, Or. 186

WANTED—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; PRIvate family preferred, by gentleman and wife; will be permanent, if satisfactory. Address, for two days, A. M., care Oregonian. 13?

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR A LOT ON East Side, or for a horse and buggy, a fine gentle gold watch and chain, almost new; lady's watch. Inquire of JOHN H. CRESS, room P, 133½ First st.

FLOURING MILLS—A PRACTICAL MILLER wishes to rent, with privilege of buying, a custom mill, with a good trade, in Oregon or Washington; or would accept position as miller where an unexperienced worker is desired who can hold and gain trade. Address, giving description, Wide Awake, box 48, Portland, Oregon. 190½?

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

AN ENGINEER AND MACHINIST RECENTly from England, desires a situation in either capacity. Address A. L., care Oregonian. 187

YOUNG LADY WISHES SITUATION AS clerk in dry goods store; no wages until she becomes experienced. Address R. B., care Oregonian.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED, WISHES a position to do copying, correspondence or office work. Address C. O. K., care Oregonian. 178

A SCANDINAVIAN GIRL WANTS SITUATION to do second-work or general housework in a small family. Call at 221 Thirteenth st., bet. M and N.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN 20 and 21, 130½ First st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO COOKING AND housework. German preferred. Call at 361 Ninth st., bet. 9 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A man to take an office and represent a responsible house; $75 per week; small capital required. Address, with stamp, P. O. Box 70, West Acton, Mass.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CHEESEmaker to take charge of a small dairy. Dr. Balcombe, address P. O. Box 44 Lebanon, Oregon. 187

WANTED—A SERVANT GIRL. CALL BET. 9 and 12 at 216 Stark st., cor. Ninth; German preferred. 154

WANTED—A CROCKERY SALESMAN; NONE but with experience and references need apply. M. SELLER & CO.

WANTED FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS NOS. 5, 6, 7, AND 8, IN BLOCK No. 9, in Wheeler's Addition to East Portland. Apply to JAMES FRAINEY, Room 4, N. W. cor. First and Morrison sts., Or. 176

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE PROPerty, centrally located; terms easy; pays 10 per cent. on money invested; price $1200. Apply 8 First st.

REAL ESTATE—OUR "BLOCK BOOKS" OF plats giving exact measurement. They form a chain of title and reference extending over six years, with names and dates of all transfers as shown by the county records. Our East Portland block books are now completed, and will be kept similarly posted. Our clients have the benefit of these for their abstracts. Other information they contain. FRED CLARK & CO., Real Estate Agents, 13 Stark st. 6?

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, up-stairs, at 232 First st. 178

FIRST CLASS OFFICES TO LET AT REASONable rates. Apply to E. SPRAGUE, 141 First st.

FOR RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms at the Vienna House, 167½ Third st. (2?)tm

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS EN SUITE or single, with gas and bath, at 183 West Park and Morrison. 137

FOR RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR OFFICES or lodging on second floor of brick at S E. cor. Front and Washington sts. B. KELLIN, room 34, Stowbridge building. 191tf

FOR RENT—IN THE ELEGANT STONE BLOCK, 1 First an Madison sts., two corner suites with kitchens; none but respectable parties need apply. 105tm

BALDWIN LODGING-HOUSE—REFURNISHED throughout; complete change; moderate prices, by day, week, month. 229½ Second st., bet. Yamhill and Taylor.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single; also furnished and unfurnished rooms for housekeeping. 321 First st. 226tf

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH BOARD.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD at 153½ 4th st. 167?

PARLOR SUITE AND BOARD OR TABLE Board only at 189 Seventh st., bet. Yamhill and Taylor. 154?

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, PLEASantly situated on street car line. Inquire at 211 Morrison st., corner Sixth. 1?0

MAN AND WIFE CAN HAVE ROOMS AND board in a private family. Address S. S., care Oregonian. 78?

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

LEWIS BROS. (20 FIRST ST.) STORE TO LET. Fixtures and safe for sale. 11?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FROEBEL KINDERGARTEN AND PRIMARY school, 346 Washington st. 2?6

MRS. GRACE L. HOISE, NURSE. RESIDENCE southwest corner Sixth and Caruthers st. 236?

HENRY ACH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 35 CALIfornia st., San Francisco, Cal. Firm, Rothschild & Ach. 8?f

MRS. FLORENCE DENNY, HAVING REturned from San Francisco, will resume her work in coloring and Ceramic medium. 67 Salmon st.

NOTICE—REBEAKER ALL LETTERS TO ME should be sent by N. P. express mail to Pacific Grove, W. T. E. J. BLAGEN. January 14, 1887. 202m

NOTICE—MISS BERTHA HEC

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.
L. L. N. GILMAN,
GILMAN & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Furniture and Merchandise, Horses, Cattle, Buggies, etc., at Salesroom, 42 FIRST ST., bet. First and Ash.
Tuesday & Fridays at 10 o'clock.

AUCTION SALE
—OF THE—
Bath Rooms—Fixtures
AND BATH FITTINGS.
We are instructed by Mr. C. Fleischner to sell by auction on the premises at 1205 First st., on
Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock A. M.
the fine furniture and fittings of the Nob Hill Bath Rooms, consisting in part of Chairs, Hall's Combination Lounge and Bath Cabinet, Plate Mirrors, Marble Center Tables, Bronzes, Clocks, Engravings, Oil Paintings, Bath Tubs etc., etc. Also
N. B.—The entire plant or bath department can be purchased at private sale if unsold at the hour of sale on Monday, the 21st.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

A. B. RICHARDSON,
AUCTIONEER—Office No. 13 Washington st.

FLESH PRESERVER
—AT THE—
LEADING
Fancy Goods Store

Dr. Warner's Health Corset.....$1.00
Dr. Warner's Coraline Corset.....1.00
P. D. Corset, No. 97, any color.....1.25
Tricota Corset.....2.25
500 Bone Corset, imported.....3.50
200 Bone Corset, imported.....2.25
C. P. Corset, white, only.....1.00
The "Ida" Corset.....1.50
Reductions in Yarns
First Quality German Knitting.....50
Second Quality German Knitting.....40
Zephyr, Worsted.....5c per ounce
Imported Saxony.....12½c "
Shetland Wool.....12½c "
Shetland Floss.....10c "
Fairy Zephyr.....10c "
$1 50 Gowns, reduced to.....1.00
$1 25 Chemise, reduced to.....85c
About 20 doz. Drawers and Aprons.....25c
Mail Order filled with Promptness.

T. K. GILL & CO.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
CLOTHIERS,
—AND—
HATTERS,
73 FIRST ST.

GEORGE POPE & CO.,
30 North Front st., Portland,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
—IMPORTERS OF—
PORTLAND CEMENT, FIRE BRICK, CHEMICALS, SALT, WOOL AND GRAIN BAGS, TIN PLATES, WINES AND LIQUORS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
McDougall Bros' SHEEP DIP.
C. Gostling & Co's PORTLAND CEMENT.
Proctor & Gamble's SOAP & CANDLES.
Special Attention given to the Grading and Sale of
WOOL.
Established 36 Years.
A. Roberts
—THE—
Leading Clothier
MERCHANT TAILOR
AND HATTER.
First and Alder, Portland.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT ESQUIMALT,
On TUESDAY, the 22d of February
At 12 o'clock, noon,
For the benefit of whom it may concern,
The British Bark "Von Moltke"
987 Tons Register.
And all her appurtenances as she now lies at Esquimalt Wharf. Terms, cash.
W. H. CLARKE, Auctioneer.
Victoria, B. C., Jan. 31, 1887.

CITY TAXES.
THE TAX ROLL FOR 1887 IS NOW IN MY hands for collection, and all taxes assessed thereon must be paid at my office, No. 103 First street, within ten days from this date, or the same will be considered as delinquent.
D. C. McKERCHER,
City Treasurer.
Portland, Or., Feb. 10, 1887. 1st[illegible]

HALL'S
SARSAPARILLA
Cures Pimples, Boils, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic and Mercurial Pains. It Purifies the Blood, Cures the Liver and Kidneys, Gives Health to the Complexion bright and clear.
Sold by all Druggists.
J. R. GATES & CO., San Francisco.

Proposals for Bridge.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE of the County Clerk of Multnomah county, Oregon, up to 2 P. M. on Monday, the 28th day of February, 1887, for the construction of a bridge across Willamette River on the Portland and St. Johns road. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the County Clerk of Multnomah County. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids received. By order of the County Court.
W. M. CHURCH, JR., County Clerk.
Portland, Or., Feb. 16, 1887.

FOR SCHOOL CLERK.
I ANNOUNCE MYSELF A CANDIDATE FOR re-election to the office of School Clerk, District No. 1, subject to the will of the voters at the ensuing election.
Feb. 8 1887. FRED A. DAILY.

FOR SCHOOL CLERK.
I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A CANDIDATE for re-election to the office of School Clerk, subject to the will of the voters at the ensuing election.
(16) FRED A. DAILY.

DR. A. I. NICKLIN,
115 Washington st. Telephone 76.

The Oregonian.
PORTLAND, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1887.

OFFICIAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICE, Portland, Feb. 18, 5:59 P. M.

| Name of Station. | Height of Bar. above sea level. | Temp. of air. | Temp. of dew point. | Rain-fall in last hours. | Direction of wind. | Velocity of wind in last hour. | Rain-fall in last 24 hours. | State of Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 30.30 | 34 | 15 | | SW | 8 | .00 | Cloudy |
| Walla Walla | 30.19 | 39 | 19 | | W | 5 | .05 | Clear |
| Lewiston | 30.09 | 37 | 11 | 37 | N | 4 | .00 | Cloudy |
| Boise City | 30.11 | 38 | 17 | 47 | N | 4 | .00 | Clear |
| Red Bluff | 30.13 | 67 | 48 | | NW | 6 | .00 | Clear |
| Sacramento | | | | 43 | SW | 24 | .04 | Lt Rn |
| Carson | 30.16 | 46 | 32 | | N | 8 | .00 | Cloudy |
| Winnemucca | 30.19 | 46 | 27 | | E | 4 | .00 | Lt Sn |
| Fallon Wells | 30.17 | 46 | 33 | | W | 6 | .00 | Cloudy |

Maximum thermometer, 41; minimum, 33.
River at 11 A. M., 1.4 feet.
No precipitation.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—Indications for the next four hours commencing at 4 A. M. February 19: For Oregon, fair weather, except in northwestern Oregon, light rains; for Washington territory, light rains.

OTHELAND PASSENGERS.

Passed Huntington to arrive over the Short Line: A. F. Allen and 29 immigrants.
Passed Baker to arrive over the Northern Pacific: E. Thogi, H. A. VanValkenburg, L. G. Miller, Frank W. Ketlich, James P. Shields, P. T. Ingler, Fred Greenberg, M. H. Kelroy and 13 immigrants.
Passed Redford to arrive over the O. & C.: W. H. Ivy.

PASSENGERS FOR PORTLAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—The steamship State of California sailed for Portland to day with the following passengers:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| T O Coffee | D Ferguson | W Fountain & w |
| W Chamberlain | Rev Jos Cataldo | O E Guernsey |
| R F Thompson | Rev Jos Cataldo | & wife |
| S K Wentworth | M E Mantal | W D Francis |
| G A Goltz and wife | J Asher | Mrs Duck |
| W J Dick | J H Gallo | Mrs Quag |
| Lieut Schroe | J A Manly | Mrs Sue |
| T F Richards | J S Stevens | J H McDonough |
| Chas W Johnson | W Farlo | C L Dailey |
| H W Cook | W J Applegate | P S Lawson |
| F W Nethgon | Theo Bricker | W D Morndl |
| H Mahoff | J W Crider & wife | T J Arnistrong |
| Engineer Harriman | G Mackenzie | Capt Church |

A WOMAN'S LETTER.

LAGRANDE, W. T., Feb. 15.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Since you kindly give space in THE OREGONIAN to those wishing to express an opinion on woman suffrage in Washington territory, it seems but right the voice of the women of the territory should be heard in the matter also, as being the ones most deeply interested and concerned, and, I believing, too, that I only express the views of a majority of the wives and mothers of the territory.

Three years ago many of us cared nothing whatever about this thing of which there has been so much said and written, viz: women's rights. But the act giving to women the right of suffrage was passed by a legislature composed of men. We were laughed at in a patronizing way by the men of our acquaintance, as though they had conferred a very great favor upon us, and we had better make the most of their gift as there was no knowing how soon they might change their minds about it.

Well, we did accept it awkwardly at first we admit, but we straightway set about informing ourselves and soon began to realize just what it meant to be considered rational, responsible human beings and citizens of the United States. Yes, we were very thankful that the inhabitants of the Washington territory legislature had been brought to see that we had rights which were equal to their own, and proved too that our territory in the backwoods of America had taken so decided a step in the right direction.

But now comes the cry "unconstitutional," and on all sides the tantalizing question, accompanied by a broad smile, "What are you going to do about it?" Now it seems to me that this is the height of folly and childish play from beginning to end. It seems it was not intended to be a law when it was enacted, only as long as they pleased to call it one, and at the earliest convenience of a certain class of men, and for their own individual interests, we are swept unceremoniously aside, with no regard to our feelings or opinions whatever.

Thousands of acknowledged voters, disfranchised without a voice in the matter. And this is American liberty and independence, but it certainly has the appearance of inconsistency and a selfish sort of weakness that is almost womanly.

But we do not acknowledge the defeat. As President Cleveland said not long since, "It is a hard thing to disfranchise any class of people and is a subject which requires the gravest consideration." We hold it as a God-given right, as much to us as man. We want nothing but justice. Neither do we ask it as a favor, but demand it as a right.

With honor and respect to you who hold the reins of government we say we have the right of suffrage.

Chief Justice Greene, to Hon. W. H. White, Judge Hoyt, R. F. Dunnison and many others we, as a class, will always look with deepest respect and great ado. But there is a class of men who, while they openly exult at what they consider a very severe stroke of policy in doling away with the woman suffrage act, yet turn to us and say:

"It's too bad; but then the next legislature may let it all up for you again." To all such we say we do not want your sympathy. It is only adding insult to injury when you pretend to offer us the promise of something in the future. What promises are worth has just been proven by the decision of the supreme court (in one case only).

Public Turner, in giving his opinion relative to the act, says: "If there is a public sentiment among not the territory that women should have the right of suffrage, the next legislature can remedy any present defects." How can a legislature whose members are elected into office by thousands of illegal votes enact anything that will stand the test of law? If the woman suffrage law is in conformity with the organic act and void then we never had a statute of a right to vote, and the members of the next legislature were not legally elected, so we cannot reasonably expect the next legislature to take any action in this matter which will be of any benefit to us. They, of course, very willingly accept our votes, and now the opinion of the two judges, Turner and Langford, if decisive, says virtually, we do not find it convenient just at present to consider your rights or acknowledge you as legal voters, but perhaps after a while we may find an opportunity to use your votes to our advantage. We feel that it is unjust and absurd, and refuse to be treated as spoiled children.

We have been told, by way of comfort, that "had we been content with the right to vote only, and not tried to push ourselves into lucrative offices, or had not taken the stand we did with regard to prohibition, the present state of affairs would never have been brought about." If the act of the legislature was void, if the law was not a law, now could any act of ours affect it in any way? But, granting that we are altogether to blame, that we have unwittingly placed a weapon in our opponents' hands to be used against us, is it not the first time in the history of our country that any class of people have been disfranchised on account of their opinions? We see no justice in shifting the blame on to us, and at present we hold to the opinion that we have rights which should be respected, good-naturedly, of course, but firmly.

A. H.

SESSIONS DROP THE "U."

PORTLAND, Feb. 15.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Will you be kind enough to publish in to-morrow's OREGONIAN whether it is a mistake to spell favor with a "u." OLD SUBSCRIBER.

[The English spell honor, favor, color, etc., with the "u." Americans, chiefly on the authority of Webster, almost universally drop the "u." We do not undertake to say that it is a mistake to spell favor with the "u," yet our opinion is that if the Englishmen themselves want to get English as "she ought to be wrote" they would do well to come to America.]

To gather pearls from Ocean's vases
Dr. Tarrant dives in divers places:
But at our mouths of streams and bays,
No pearls do Asian swimmers raise
Like those in beauty's mouth that shine
Made by the SOZODONT divine.

WHY SMOKE CABBAGE LEAVES?
Buy genuine Tansill's Punch 5c cigars from Hummer & Hyerly, druggists, First and Main.

For Colds and Coughs
Try our "Pectoral Balsam" (copyrighted), the old and reliable cough medicine prepared by S. G. Skidmore & Co., druggists, 101 First street.

If you want the best Sewing Machine in the world, go to Morrison's Sewing Machine Store, 167 Third st., and examine the Domestic and Household. They lead. All others follow.

Specific coffee, fine mush and cream and excellent dinners at the Saddle Rock restaurant, 128 First street.

HATTAN'S BOTANY just received at Ed Dekum's, 69 Washington street.

SCHINBER ITEMS.

Wovens wire spring beds. George M. Parker, 131 First street. Trade supplied.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it at 25 cents.

The Rev. T. Alonzo Jones, of Salem, pronounces Ayer's Sarsaparilla Cure for Catarrh most charming in its effects.

MINZ & JOSEPHSEN, Wine and Liquor Dealers, Importers of Schlitz Milwaukee and H. Weinhard Portland Beer.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations of the Best Tonic. It is only proved, that "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a valid remedy, yet very efficacious.

Go to Morrison's Sewing Machine Office, 167 Third st., Portland, for all kinds of Machine Needles, Attachments, Oil and Parts. Repairing a specialty.

THE VIENNA,
Washington street, leads all for Lunches and Oysters.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Price 25 cts. a bottle.

# LOCAL AND GENERAL.

OREGON HUMANE SOCIETY.—The executive board of this society held its quarterly meeting on Thursday evening, at the residence of Rev. T. L. Eliot. The quarterly report of officer Merlin presented shows 95 cases reported, thirteen of which were cruelty to children. Topics were presented embracing extended humane work, such as best methods of protecting cattle and other animals from severe winters, also to prevent shearing sheep out of season, whereby much suffering is caused. Messrs. Cleveland Rockwell, C. H. Woodard and W. P. Shanahan were appointed a committee to perfect arrangements for the coming annual meeting of the society. The anniversary meetings are always looked forward to from year to year with increasing interest, and the public, through work of humane societies, are being educated up to the fact that kindness bestowed upon our domestic animals, upon which our comfort and often our existence depends, is repaid a thousand fold. Kindness ennobles the character, while cruelty tends to harden the heart. Our citizens who were present at the last meeting of this society will remember the essays read, and the beautiful prizes awarded to the children of our public schools. This feature of the programme will be again observed this year. Persons can become members of the Oregon Humane Society by paying $1 per year, or $10 for life membership.

TOO FACETIOUS TO BE AT LARGE.—Edward McGraw, accused of carrying a concealed weapon, and assault with a deadly weapon on Morris Kohn, was fined $10 on the first count in the police court yesterday and held to answer before the grand jury in the sum of $300 on the second. Kohn's story is that, while in a saloon, on First and B streets, he bought some sausages and after investigating them he used some strong and profane language in regard to their quality. McGraw, who was sitting near by jumped to his feet, at the same time drawing a Colt's 45 calibre double action revolver, and flourished it under Kohn's nose, in a very unpleasant manner. McGraw was at once disarmed by the bystanders, and a policeman called. McGraw had nothing to say for himself, except that he remembered nothing about the affair, and must have been drunk. A man who came in on the same train with McGraw, says that he terrorized the occupants of the smoking car, standing at one door, with his revolver in his hand, and making such man go up on his seat and sing a song, or recite a piece of poetry. He evidently is a little facetious, and, perhaps, a crank.

THE DIVORCE MILL.—Yesterday in department No. 2, of the state circuit court, one divorce case was settled and two more begun. Sadie Donahue secured a decree of divorce from John T. Donahue, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. The couple were married in Walla Walla in May, 1885. No money and no children made the case less complicated than many. Dora Taake began suit against Fred Taake, she claiming that Fred is an habitual drunkard, which perniciously habit he contracted after the marriage, which took place in Clayton City, Iowa, in the month of February, 1875. Sophronia W. Thomas was married to John L. Thomas at Hillsboro, in October, 1876. She of the euphonious appellation instituted divorce proceedings on the following charges, to-wit: John has heaped upon her cruelties personal indignities, treated her in a cruel and inhuman manner, and maliciously accused her of being about to erect and maintain a house of ill fame. The plaintiff prays for a divorce on the above grounds, and also asks for the custody of the three children born to her.

APPROPRIATE PORTRAIT FOR THE LIBRARY.—Yesterday afternoon there was hung in the reading room of the Portland library the portrait of a gentleman who, above all others, deserves to be remembered by those who enjoy the benefits of the library. It is a life-size crayon picture of Judge Matthew P. Deady and is the work of Mr. E. W. Moore. No higher praise can be given to the artist than to say that the portrait is a speaking likeness of Judge Deady, perfect in every detail. The picture is the gift of a gentleman who desired to compliment Judge Deady and at the same time to ornament the library room. It is eminently fitting that the face of the president of the library association should greet visitors to its rooms. The portrait will be a constant reminder of the man who has worked, with characteristic earnestness and zeal to strengthen the library and promote its usefulness and who has so conducted its finances that in a very few years the library will have a home of its own in keeping with its own growth and the city's.

MUSHROOMS IN MIDWINTER.—Strawberries in December or roses in January are nothing uncommon in Oregon; but mushrooms in February even the oldest inhabitant will allow to be something unusual. Yet they are to be had here now, though for the first time. They are not the wild variety so common when the first cold fall rains come, but are cultivated by Mr. E. Scheydecker in his conservatories at Fifteenth and G streets. They are grown from spawn imported from France, and very closely resemble the wild mushroom, having all its fine flavor and odor, but are much more solid from the improvement of cultivation, and do not shrink so much in cooking. They will be eagerly sought by those who can afford to season their beefsteak with such delicacies, and who have a liking for mushrooms, and the person who has not is to be pitied. For land is advancing when it can furnish the delicacies of New York and Paris.

TO FORECLOSE MORTGAGE.—B. Verder began suit yesterday in the state circuit court against John Bigne, executor of the estate of Pierre Mancist, to foreclose two mortgages he holds as security on two promissory notes which he bought from Ladd & Tilton. One was for $6000, made out to Ladd & Tilton, and signed by Pierre Mancist and his wife Pietra, payable in 1892, and secured by a mortgage on lots 1 and 2, in block 128, being the property occupied by the St. George hotel, on First and Columbia streets. In 1880 the same parties executed another note to Ladd & Tilton for $4000, payable in 1882, and secured by a mortgage on the same property. Both notes have the attorney clause, one reading for $400 and the other for $200. Verder began suit on these notes in June, 1886, but as the papers were informally drawn up the suit was dismissed. Now he begins suit of foreclosure, and for the $600 attorney's fees.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE LAST NIGHT.—A large audience attended the illustrated lecture given last evening in the tabernacle by Mr. S. C. Frost and Mr. J. K. L. Ross. The audience were taken "a trip through Northern Europe." Amsterdam and Rotterdam were visited and then the beautiful Rhine scenery, also Prague, Berlin, Stockholm, Christiana, Copenhagen, St. Petersburg and Moscow. The various points of interest in each place were thrown upon the immense canvas by oxy-hydrogen light and explained by the lecturer in a pleasing and interesting manner. The views were magnificent, and being photographs gave exact representation. These lectures are very popular now and deserve to be, for they combine entertainment with instruction and impress upon the memory facts that would otherwise be forgotten. The next will be given March 4 by Rev. T. L. Eliot on "Pompeii."

AN ALASKA LIQUOR CASE.—Judge Deady was engaged all yesterday forenoon in listening to the arguments in the case of Nelson vs. the United States. This case is on error to the district court of Alaska, to reverse a judgment against the defendant for selling liquor in Alaska contrary to law. The prosecution took the ground that intoxicating liquors cannot be imported, manufactured or sold in Alaska except for medicinal, mechanical or scientific purposes. Nelson claims that this legislation of congress is unconstitutional, and contrary to the treaty with Russia, by which the United States acquired Alaska. He also contends that the judgment was void, because it does not appear from this indictment to whom the liquor was sold. The case was argued by District Attorney McArthur for the United States, and by G. G. Gammans for the defense.

DELIRIOUS PRISONER.—Thursday night a man registered at the Occidental hotel as W. Simpson, of Seattle. Before retiring he acted in such a strange manner that an officer was called, who conveyed him to the city jail. He became very violent on being confined, and in the morning made several attempts to brain himself, besides tearing his mattress to pieces and throwing his boots at any one who came near him. Finally he mounted into the upper bunk of his cell and dived off head first on to the concrete floor. This operation he repeated three times. His head was badly cut for a distance of about five inches. Dr. C. E. Wheeler was at once called to sew up the wound, and when the man came to his senses his seemed quite rational. He was sent to the Good Samaritan hospital later in the day.

PLEADED GUILTY.—In state circuit court, department No. 2, yesterday morning Robert Byrnes, indicted for setting fire to W. S. Ladd's barn last July and for robbing Wm. Beck & Son's powder house, was arraigned. In answer to the inquiries of Judge Stearns, the prisoner stated that he had no engaged counsel, that he did not intend to have a lawyer and did not want the court to appoint one to defend him. He pleaded guilty to both indictments, and will be sentenced to-day. Byrnes is not a very bright man, but he probably knows enough to know that the course he will be lighter under pleas of guilty than it would be after the damaging evidence against him was heard.

PORTLAND FOOTLIGHT FAVORITES.—Jennie Winston and the Pyke Opera company have been playing to packed houses in Helena and Butte, and Miss Winston and Mr. De Lange have set both these cities wild. At Helena, the receipts for one week were a little over four thousand dollars. Joseph Grismer and Phœbe Davies, despite strong counter attractions, are nightly filling the Alcazar in San Francisco with "Monte Cristo." This play has been produced there by Fechter and by James O'Neill. The critics say that Grismer's dramatization of the novel is far better than O'Neill's. It may be of interest to state that Grismer since he left Portland last September has made $15,000. Many predicted that he was making the mistake of his life to play east of the Rocky mountains. Phil M. Branson, the well-known tenor, is with John Stetson's company on the New England circuit. On Monday night of last week at Portland, Maine, he caused the arrest of Will H. Conley, the stage manager, for stealing his purse, containing $85. Conley claimed he found it. Having recovered his money, Branson declined to prosecute.

ODD FELLOWS' READING ROOM.—The Odd Fellows of this city have a very well-selected library of nearly 4000 volumes which is free to all members of the lodges here. The room in which it is kept is not large and the number who have frequented it of late have found scant accommodation and have been somewhat in the way of persons coming in for books. So the library committee have determined to open a reading room for the accommodation of the brethren. It is on the second floor of Odd Fellows' Temple and is furnished with a stove, table, chairs, etc., and will be supplied with newspapers and other periodicals. This new feature will be highly appreciated by those for whose benefit it is intended.

TAX RETURNED.—In November, 1885, Mr. C. F. Moore, an Englishman who had married a Chinese lady, arrived in Victoria. The authorities imposed a tax of $50 on Mrs. Moore in conformity with the law passed a few months before. Mr. Moore stood upon the rock: "I am an Englishman, and my wife is as much a British subject as I am." All the newspapers took up his fight but the local officers were obdurate. The case was "appealed," and after a year's travel in the "circumlocution office" was decided in favor of Mr. Moore. Last week the amount of tax paid was refunded to him, and it was a very poor return for the trouble and expense to which he had been put in connection with the matter.

DEATH FROM AN OLD INJURY.—W. A. Baskett, of Rickreal, Polk county, died Thursday morning at his residence, and was buried on his own farm yesterday. Death was the result of an injury caused by running the limb of a tree in his ear while riding on a cattle range in Eastern Oregon four years ago. The tympanum was forced back on the nerves leading to the brain. He fell unconscious about twenty-four hours before death, and remained so to the end. Mr. Baskett belonged to one of the pioneer families of the state and was a prominent citizen of Polk county socially, politically and financially. He will be much missed in the vicinity where he has long resided and was highly esteemed.

SAME OLD STORY.—As usual in such cases, Madge Howe refused to prosecute her worthless, brutal husband, James Howe, who tried to smash her skull with a stove lid a few days ago. Yesterday she appeared before the grand jury, and stated that nothing could force her to testify against her lord and master. As she is the principal witness, the charge will have to be dismissed. Howe was sentenced to twenty-five days in the county jail for simple assault on his wife, and after serving nine days, paid $32 and was released. No doubt the woman raised the money.

BRIDGES WASHED AWAY.—A. D. Tufts has received a letter from Tillamook which must have come by carrier pigeon, as it brings the information that all the fifteen or more bridges on the Trask river between the toll gate and the bay have been carried away by the floods. The country is safe even if it is not accessible, for Mr. Tufts says that there was six inches of snow on the bench land, the great wax six inches above the snow and looking fresh and green. Tillamook is a fine county, but a bit secluded as yet. It is to be hoped that it will not long remain so.

AFTER FORTY-THREE YEARS.—Old Isaac Cohegan, the well-known colored man, who has been in Portland nearly thirty years, has gone back to his old home in Kentucky, which he left as a fugitive slave in 1844. He escaped through Ohio and Michigan into Canada. The master from whom he ran away had a short time before paid $700 for him. Isaac is 75 years old. He has descendants living in Kentucky. What a romance in this humble life.

INSANE.—In the county court yesterday Mrs. Henrietta Teutz, a German lady 57 years old, was adjudged insane by Drs. A. C. Panton and B. Kelly. She is a widow and has four children. Her trouble is of a quiet character, caused by religious excitement and the deaths of relatives. She sometimes talks of committing suicide, but has never made any attempt.

DEATH OF A PIONEER WOMAN.—Mrs. Mary Williams died yesterday at her residence, No. 366 Front street, in this city, aged 57 years. She was born in Scotland, and came to this coast with the earlier immigration, settling at Steilacoom, W. T. In 1852 she removed to Portland, which has been her residence ever since. The cause of death was paralysis of the brain.

PYTHIAN ANNIVERSARY.—The Knights of Pythias of this city and sojourning knights will celebrate the twenty-third anniversary of the order this evening, at their castle hall. A fine literary and musical programme will be given to be followed by refreshments which will be spread in their parlors.

## BRIEF MENTION.

The Pacific express did not arrive until 6 P. M. yesterday.

Miss Abbott was invited to attend the skating rink to-night.

Again the only amusement report open is the Tivoli. Take First street cars.

A marriage license was issued yesterday for O. J. Campbe l and Maggie Borthwell.

Rattling them off. Overcoats at less than cost at Kohn's, corner of Second and Morrison streets.

There was a still alarm about 7 o'clock last night for a burning flue in the residence of R. B. Knapp. No damage.

Arthur Bartholomew, a subject of Queen Victoria, yesterday filed his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States.

During the week three gospel meetings have been held at the Baptist church. The interest has been such that four services will be held the coming week.

The rehearsals of the old folks concert show that an excellent entertainment will occur at Grace chapel Tuesday evening. Miss Kate Topper will read appropriate selections.

The case of Hallowell & Cohren, of Massachusetts, against R. Phipps and others, sureties of W. F. Owens, to recover $20,000, with costs etc. has been transferred from the circuit court of Douglas county to the U. S. circuit court here.

A brewer's truck furnished much excitement on Front street yesterday by rushing away and attempting to go into the river at the foot of B street. Unfortunately for the reporter who followed the runaway the last pile on the wharf held the truck and prevented the outfit from going overboard.

A family, consisting of the father and mother, five stout boys and three healthy looking girls, came over from Olympia yesterday, bound for Roseburg. They came from Illinois a year ago, and think they will find the promised land further south. The family made a whole load for a hotel coach.

## THE COURTS.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

California and Oregon Land Co. vs. J. F. Munz; judgment in findings of court for possession of land, described in complaint, and for costs.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT NO. 2.

State of Oregon vs. E. W. Jones; arraigned; allowed until February 23 to plead to the charge of manslaughter.

State of Oregon vs. Robert Burneys; arraigned; pleaded guilty to both indictments of arson and burglary; sentence will be pronounced to-day.

State of Oregon vs. Wm. Eddy; arraigned; pleaded guilty to petit larceny of some poker chips; sentence will be pronounced to-day.

State of Oregon vs. Benj. Hunger; pleaded guilty to petit larceny of tapping till at the St. Louis hotel; sentenced to a fine of $25.

D. P. Thompson vs. Ben Holladay; time to appoint referee fixed for February 21.

Sadie Donahue vs. John T. Donahue; decree of of divorce.

John P. Watson; juror excused for the term.

## PERSONAL.

Mr. Frank Owens, of Toledo, editor of the *Coquille River Pilot*, is in the city.

J. Randall Rock and Dan C. Robbins left Tuesday for San Francisco, where they will remain a short time before proceeding to Los Angeles.

Rev. J. O. A. Henry has just declined a most flattering call to the Baptist church at Morgan Park, Illinois. In this beautiful suburb of Chicago is located the Baptist Union Theological seminary, from which Mr. Henry was graduated, and the Chicago female college, of which Mrs. Henry is a graduate.

## THE STAGE.

THE NEW MARKET.—Next Monday evening the Thompson opera company open at the New Market with "Heart and Hand." Miss Laura Bigger will play Peepha. The box sheet is now open at Prentice & Co.'s.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and $1. WOODARD, CLARKE & CO., Agents.

## THE EAST SIDE.

Washington Birthday Exercises in District No. 31—Pleasant Dance—News Summary.

Very interesting and appropriate exercises are being prepared in all the schools in the district for Washington's birthday. The exercises will take place next Tuesday afternoon at half past one o'clock. These exercises, when conducted properly, are productive of much good. The children are made familiar with the history of our country by learning of its great men. A patriotic feeling is engendered—a love for home and native land. They are encouraged to emulate the character of the great and good. A general invitation is extended to parents, patrons and friends to witness these exercises. Longfellow's birthday will be observed in the schools of district 21, on Friday, the 4th of March. Longfellow's birthday is the 27th of this month, but that falls on Sunday, consequently the teachers have decided to hold the exercises on the day stated above. A splendid programme is being prepared. All will be heartily welcomed.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The east side teachers' institute will meet at the Central school building next Saturday, the 26th inst. A good programme has been prepared and will be faithfully carried out. The last meeting was a very pleasant and profitable one. All teachers, parents of children in our public schools, and others interested in the promotion of our public school interests are invited to attend these meetings and learn something of the methods employed in imparting instruction and character building.

PLEASANT DANCE.

A very pleasant dance was given out on Columbia slough the other evening, in Seth Rankin's hall. There were about thirty couples in attendance, and a number went out from East Portland. Those who attended express themselves as having enjoyed the evening. The young people on the slough have the happy faculty of infusing life into all they undertake, and of course the dance was a success. These parties are given every two weeks by the Columbia Slough Social club.

PETITION TO THE COUNCIL.

The following petition is being circulated throughout the city:

To the Common Council of the City of East Portland, Gentlemen: We, the undersigned citizens of East Portland, being informed that there is an ordinance before your body looking to the repeal of the said statutes of the said city now in force that prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, and the keeping open of places where such liquors are sold upon the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, respectfully petition your honorable body not to pass said proposed ordinance, and that you allow the law now in force, relating to the sale of liquors to be and remain as at present.

There is nothing wrong in this petition and should be signed by every good citizen, but we do not think there is a member of the council will vote to open the saloons on Sunday. That is an honorable men in the council.

MORE NEWSPAPERS.

It is rumored that A. P. Sharpstein of Walla Walla, formerly connected with papers at Walla Walla, and B. Walling of Olympia, will in a couple of weeks, commence the publication of a democratic weekly on this side. It is also understood that still another democratic weekly is about to appear under the editorship of Dr. McCall. There are now two weeklies on this side and both democratic. East Portland is without doubt the hardest and barest journalistic field in the state of Oregon, and how four separate weeklies are going to live and flourish, where there is not the field for one, is a mystery which the average newspaper man cannot penetrate.

SCHOOL ELECTION.

The annual election in school district No. 21, for a director to serve three years and a clerk one, will take place in a little over two weeks. John A. Newell is the retiring director and it is not at all probable he will be a candidate for re-election. The name of Judge Watt has been mentioned for the directorship. Geo. Perry has been school clerk for a number of years and will likely be willing to run again.

NOTES.

The city election at Sellwood will take place before long.

The Albina common council had a preliminary meeting Thursday night.

The children of Isaac Garrard, of Columbia slough, have been very sick.

Planking Larrabee street has commenced. Street Commissioner Bartel was at work yesterday.

Mrs. Phillip Bennett, of Oregon City, is in East Portland visiting Mrs. D. C. Bogart, of Holladay's addition.

A newspaper is to be started in Albina to be called the *Avant Courier*, published by Frank Smith, formerly of this city.

D. D. McGuire, of East Portland, received a letter from Lane county, which states there has been considerable snow, but stock of all kinds are thriving.

Mr. Edward Martin, Sr., was severely injured the other day while at work in his factory in Portland, by a sawtooth becoming detached and striking him in the face near the eye.

Rev. I. D. Driver came back from Salem yesterday evening, where he has been attending the sitting of the M. E. Conference. Rev. R. J. Robb came home. East Portland was certainly ably represented at the conference.

Mrs. C. W. Rankin goes to Albany to-day, where she expects to remain with her relatives and friends about two weeks. She has been invited to participate in a grand concert and entertainment soon to take place in that city.

The ferry that carries passengers over the Clackamas river, about twenty miles above the mouth, was broken from its cable and swept down the stream about three miles. Mr. J. M. Silker was on board at the time. The ferry lodged where it will remain until the water subsides, the current now being too swift to take the boat back.

The Zion Evangelical church of this city is extending the field of its labors to St. Johns. Rev. C. C. Poling and his assistant, Rev. H. L. Pratt, have been holding meetings in St. Johns, and have succeeded in awakening so much interest that the members of that denomination have determined to build a church of their own. Articles of incorporation have been prepared and were filed yesterday, and two lots upon which to erect a church building have been purchased. The work will be commenced as soon as practicable.

## THE SWAMP LAND CONTROVERSY.

SALEM, Feb. 17.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Mr. T. W. Davenport, in his communication of to-day assumes that he speaks for my constituents. I answer that he does not. A few men afflicted with swamp land phobia do not constitute the majority of my constituency. I have the followed the wishes of the majority in preference to allowing myself to be swayed by the minority.

Mr. D. has not been honest in his representations to the few constituents with whom he has corresponded. He has not informed them of the fact that all the bills introduced have also repealed the reclamation clause. Perhaps I am an old fogy. Perhaps I have not yet lived long enough in Oregon to believe that a state is instilled in breaking faith. Perhaps I am a Rip Van Winkle, and have been sleeping so long in the forests that I have not "caught on" to the new code of ethics which would justify a legislature in ignoring vested rights simply because there had been dishonest dealings on the part of some holders of swamp lands. But I may be pardoned if I hold to the principle that we should "do right if the heavens fall."

I acknowledge that there have been wrongs done; but there are other ways of righting wrongs than by multiplying them by two.

I say Mr. Davenport has not been honest. In the first place he did not mention the fact that I had introduced twin bills, H. s. 1st and 1st. The latter do is not suit him, neither does it suit some of his friends, particularly the one from whose letter he quotes in THE OREGONIAN of to-day. Said friend holds that the validity of the title to which he pounds upon the validity of some of those famous affidavits of which we have heard so much.

Mr. Davenport has made a good thing out of investigation of swamp lands. He did not cut down the time by producing the work of the last investigation. Let the public inquire the amount pocketed by Mr. D. as the reward of his labors for this last at premo effort.

I did not intend to say anything more on this subject, since to wage war with a man who has nothing to lose is poor business. I simply wish to call attention to the fact that my two bills (that I herewith enclose) are the most stringent within the limits of the law, of any introduced. This will be seen upon close study of their provisions. If you see fit to publish them, I shall esteem it a favor. If, on the contrary, it seem inadvisable, I bow to your judgment. At all events you may consider the discussion closed as far as I am concerned. Respectfully yours,

ROBERT McLEAN.

[THE OREGONIAN would be glad to oblige Mr. McLean by publishing the bills, but their length makes it impracticable.—ED.]

FARE YOU WELL, BROTHER McLEAN!

SALEM, Feb. 17.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In his last letter, of the 16th inst., Brother McLean makes another effort to evade the judgment of unfaithfulness which he has earned. As proof that he is not condemned by his constituents he provides two letters, one from a Mr. Moore, said to be the same accommodating notary public who vouched for the veracity and respectability of those who signed and swore to the humbug proofs of fraudulent reclamation. Mr. Moore, however, is not counted as one that has opposed the swamp land management of the past, and therefore can endorse Mr. McLean's apostacy without doing violence to his own views or opinions. At best it is only hearsay as to what I have written.

The other letter, from Mr. R. A. Emmitt, though giving no comfort to Mr. McLean, needs a little explanation. The house bill which Mr. Emmitt writes about is the one called "the governor's bill," introduced in McLean's name, but against which he strongly protested. The general features of this bill became law by almost the unanimous vote of both houses, the Klamath misrepresentative refusing to vote, although called three times.

In a spirit of candor, Brother McLean will no doubt inform

# COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18.

Overland receipts include car implements, 425 cs oysters, 236 reels barbed wire, 36 cs boots and shoes, 33 cs rubber, 27 cs rubber boots, 2 bbls sundr, 4 pianos, 5 bls waste, 15 doz pails, 256 kegs, 600 demijohns, 16 doz shovels, 40 bxs tobacco, 2 cs cigars, 1 bbl 26 cans 6 cs paint, 20 cs sardines, 7 bbls 2 cs 1 tc glasswares.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past twenty-four hours: 9066 ctls wheat, 902 bbls flour, 415 ctls oats, 200 ctls millstuff, 267 sks potatoes, 246 sks onions, 146 lbs hides, 9 cs butter, 21 cs eggs, 430 bxs fruit, 23 cs dried do, 16 bags. Also from the Eastern section 2022 ctls wheat, 554 bbls flour, 5960 lbs wool, 28,230 lbs hides, 95 bags, 3 cs eggs.

WHEAT—Advices rather better, the cargoes market having improved, probably because of reduced offerings. Our market rules dull, but holders are generally firm.

OATS—Supplies light, 482350c being easily obtained. San Francisco shows some improvement and a better undertone.

POTATOES—Milder weather will no doubt enlarge the movement. Market firm at old prices.

ONIONS—Weaker and tending down.

EGGS—Light arrivals cause a firmer market. The quotation is 25c.

POULTRY—Chickens in large supply and selling lower at $3@3 50. Geese $7@8. Turkeys 12½c.

## BARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—To-day was another extremely dull and uninteresting day at the stock exchange. The opening was tame, though firm, first prices showing a fraction of ¼ to ½. Advances of fractional amounts were established, which were lost and regained before noon, which operation was repeated after 12 o'clock, when the market became hum drum in many fluctuations until the last hour, when a better business was had. Slight improvements were made, and the market closed firm at fractions better than opening prices.

Government bonds were dull and steady.

Mining shares were dull, with following closing bids: Bu wer $1 10, Best & Belcher $3 20, Caledonia B. H. $1 20, California & Virginia $19 00, Deadwood $2 10, Eureka Con. $2 50, Hale & Norcross $5 25, Homestake $13, Iron Silver $2 50, Mexican $6 75, Plymouth $16 50, Standard 11 15, Union Con. $2 10.

### MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Money on call, 2@3, closed 3; Prime paper, unchanged. Exchange, unchanged.

BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6s | 100 | 4½s (coupon) | 110 |
| 4s (coupon) | 122½ | Pacific 6s | 126½ |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| American Express | 108 | N. Y. Central | 112¾ |
| Canadian Pacific | 60½ | Oregon Navigation | 103 |
| Canada Southern | 58½ | Transcontinental | 32 |
| Central Pacific | 36 | Pacific Mail | 36 |
| Ellis Grande | 27 | Texas Pacific | 23½ |
| Erie | 33½ | Union Pacific | 56½ |
| Kansas & Texas | 22¾ | U. S. Express | 62 |
| Northern Pacific | 26 | Fargo Express | 120 |
| N. P. Preferred | 58 | Western Union | 73¾ |
| Northwestern | 114½ | | |

### SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—The market was dull and easy, stocks being in light request. Closing prices are lower than opening.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Con. Cal. & Va. | 12 87½ | Ophir | 11 62 |
| Best & Belcher | 9 75 | Potosi | 8 25 |
| Sierra Nevada | 5 00 | Belcher | 7 87 |
| Hale & Norcross | 5 75 | Utah | 7 12 |
| Gould & Duty | 4 62 | Savage | 5 75 |
| N. B. Utah | 4 50 | Union | 4 75 |
| Yellow Jacket | 5 62 | Bullion | 2 20 |
| Mexican | 6 50 | Justice | 1 50 |
| Bodie | 2 80 | Benton | 40 |
| Alta | 1 90 | Peerless | 55 |
| Andes | 85 | Weldon | 50 |

### MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Canada, 100 13-16. Bank of England rate of interest, 3 per cent. Silver bullion per ounce, 46 11-16.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Silver bullion, per ounce, 101¾. Sterling exchange, long $4 86; short, $4 89. U. S. bonds: 4s, 126; 4s, 126½; 4½s, 116.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—Sterling exchange, 60 days, $4 85¾@4 86¾; do documentary, $4 85½@4 85¾.

### SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—Weather hazy; wind northwest.

Receipts—Wheat, 8800 ctls; flour, 17,500 ¼ sks; barley, 3807 ctls; oats, 4200 ctls; potatoes, 3200 sks.

Chartered—Spot, for Cork U. K., str ship Esat Croft, 1812 tons, at 25s 9d; by Balfour, Guthrie & Co. Chartered prior to above, for Cork, U. K., str bk Garumore, iron, 1635 tons, at 28s, by Starr & Co.

Wheat—The market is firmer, in sympathy with foreign advices; holders are less disposed to sell and asking prices are higher; the demand is not large and exporters are doing little. No. 1 shipping, $1 47½@1 50. Futures very active at an advance, the largest business done for the season at $1 56@1 56½; buyer year, $1 50¾@1 51¾.

Barley—Quiet, but rather firmer; No. 1 feed spot about $1; buyer season, $1 05¾.

Oats—The market is better tone and prices are a shade higher; Oregon $1 40@1 47½.

Potatoes—Steady; choice Burbanks, $2@2 25; common, $1 75@1 90; Peerless, $1 60@1 70; Garnet Chile, $1 60@1 60.

Rags—Firm; good demand; Calcuttas, 6½c.

Apples—Firm at $1 25@2 50 for common to choice.

Provisions—Firm at full prices.

Butter—Steady.

Eggs—Dull and easy.

Bags—Closed weaker; 36 35 asked for Calcuttas.

Wheat—Call closed $1 56¾ buyer season; $1 00¾ buyer year

### CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Wheat opened firm; 74½c March, 74½c April, 80c May, 81½c June. At noon, 74¾c March, 75c April, 80½c May, 81¾c June.

Wheat closed firm; 74½c cash, 74½c March, 75¼c April, 82¾c May, 829 June.

Provisions—Pork, $11 42½ March; lard, $6 92½ March; ribs, $7 30 March; short ribs, $7 55 cash.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Wheat, firmer; cash, 74½c, May, 80¾c; July, 82½.

Corn—Firm; cash, 34¼c; May, 39¼c; June, 40¾c.

Oats—Firm; cash, 23¾c; May, 28¾c; June, 29¼c.

Rye—Dull at 54c.

Barley—Nominal at 50@52c.

Whisky—$1 18.

Short ribs—$7 37½.

Shoulders—$5 80@6.

Short clear—$6 62½@6.

### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18. — Cattle — Receipts 7000; strongest; fancy, $5@5 25; shipping steers, 900 to 1600 lbs., $3 50@4 90; stockers and feeders, $2 60@3 75.

Hogs—Receipts 19,000; strong, firm and higher; rough and mixed, $5 10@5 55; packing and shipping, $5 35@5 75; light, $4 65@5 35.

Sheep—Receipts 3000; strong; natives, $2 50@5; Western, $3 50@4 75; Texans, $2 50@4 20; lambs, $4@6.

### WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 18.—Wool, quiet; Ohio, Pennsylvania and Western, 33@36c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western, 31@34c; unwashed delaine, 36½@37¼c; medium and coarse washed combing and delaine, 39@40c; but washed, 32@42c; medium unwashed combing and delaine, 30@32c; coarse do, 26@28c. Eastern Oregon, 19@22c; valley, Oregon, 21@23c; New Mexico and Colorado, 16@22c.

### NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Wheat opened firm; 90¾c March, 91¾c April, 92c May, 92¾c June. At noon, 90¾c March, 91¾c April, 92c May.

Wheat closed strong; 90¾c cash, 90¾c March, 91¾c April, 92¾c May, 93¾c June.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Hops, quiet.

Coffee, fair Rio, quiet at 14, options, higher and fairly active; sales, 106,000 bags; February, $12 35@12 50; March, $12 20@12 35; May, $12 25@12 35.

Sugar, quiet.

### PETROLEUM.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Petroleum opened weak at 81¾, weakened, rallied to 81¾, broke near the close to 81¼, and closed at 80¾. Sales, 2,765,000 barrels.

### Foreign Markets.

HEBERHORN.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Weather changeable. Mark Lane quiet. Cargoes off coast and prompt shipment, firm dearer. California off coast, 36s 9d@37s 3d; red winter, off coast, 36s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.—Spot wheat, improving; California No. 1, 7s 8d; No. 2, 7s 6d.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Spot wheat and flour, quiet. French country markets, steady.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—English country markets, generally firm; floating cargoes, firm dearer; California off coast, 37s; red winter, off coast, 36s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.—Futures: No. 1 California May, June and July, 7s 8½d; March 7s 7½d; April, 7s 7½d.

### LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.—Wheat, strong, demand good; holders offer sparingly; California No. 1, 7s 7½d@7s 9d per cental; Western spring, 7s 4½@7s 7d. Corn, firm, demand fair; No. 2 mixed western, 4s 6¼d percental.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### SHIPPING NOTES.

Br iron ship Britannia, 1343 tons, comes to this port from San Diego.

Str Eastern Oregon cleared at New York 10th inst, for Baltimore.

Report has the Andrata chartered for flour. She was offering on the market two days ago, and is probably yet open.

The Abercorn is sixty-two days out from Panama. She has prior charter which expires the 20th inst.

A few copies of Senator Gray's speech on pilotage and towage are here, and are being passed around.

The str Alki went to Nanaimo, there to load coal for Alaska, for use at the Treadwell mine.

A lot of 3s tons wheat, the damaged part of the Br bark Edinburg's cargo, was sold at Victoria.

Captain Delano, of the wrecked bark Austria, is quoted as saying the steamer Mexico saved so close to the wreck that he could see a man on her deck, but they paid no attention to his signals of distress.

### DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—Arrived, str Yaquina City, Yaquina Bay; bk Eldorado, Tacoma; Br ship Resplendent, Newcastle, A.; bk Arctursus, Port Blakely; sch W. J. Reeder, Port Townsend.

Sailed—Str Mariposa, Sydney; str state of California, Portland; str Geo. W. Elder, Puget Sound; ship Rosie Wall, Nanaimo; schr Chas. Hanson, Port Townsend; schr American boy, coasting; str Empire, Nanaimo.

TACOMA, Feb. 18.—Arrived, ship Oriental, San Francisco; ship Sumatra, San Francisco.

PORT TOWNSEND, Feb. 18.—Arrived, bk Arkwright, San Francisco.

ASTORIA, Feb. 18.—Bkt Webfoot arrived at South Bend on the 13th. 5 P. M., weather cloudy; wind, south.

FORT STEVENS, Feb. 18.—4 P. M., bar smooth; weather cloudy; wind brisk south.

### THE GERMAN POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Chicago Evening Journal.

Foreign influence will be exerted to a remarkable degree in the German elections to occur on the 21st inst. The German socialists in the United States are sending cash to pay the campaign expenses of the socialist candidates in the various districts, and bringing pressure to bear in other ways on the popular vote. On the other hand the pope is interfering directly with the Catholics in Germany, who constitute the "Center" party so called, and urging them to elect members of the reichstag favorable to the policy of Bismarck. The Catholic party elects a very strong group of delegates, and if they shall be generally favorable to Bismarck, he will carry his septennate bill by an overwhelming majority.

The alliance between the Catholic party and the socialists and other factions of all parties to defeat Bismarck is the last reichstag was a surprising combination. It was the result of Dr. Windthorst's intrigues, and he is now resisting the influence which the pope is attempting to exercise for the prevention of such demoralizing coalitions in the future. Windthorst however, is an extremist, and is likely to follow the way of Dollinger, Hyacinthe, McGlynn and other recalcitrants against papal authority. If as result is that they get out of the Catholic church at last, which never bends to sedition or resistance, and the church is none the weaker for their departure.

The aspects in Germany are now all favorable to Bismarck's success in the elections. It is a curious campaign, made up of bulldozing practices against the opposition, war-scares that shake all the bourses of Europe, combinations with the petty cies and ambition of Rome, and an audacious, arrogant declaration by Bismarck that he must and will have his way however the canvass may result. It is at once a travesty on popular elections, but also an acknowledgment of the force of popular opinion on even the most despotic among enlightened governments.

### PASSENGERS FOR THE NORTH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—The steamship Geo. W. Elder sailed for Victoria and Puget sound ports to-day with the following passengers:

Victoria—G. M. Monnie, A. McLean, R. O. Parker, D. McFee, J. T. Canfield, Mrs. E. McDougal.

Seattle—B. F. Wells, B. H. Miller, G. W. Steele and wife, H. S. Algar, W. A. Booth, Miss S. Gray, Lillie Elwood, M. R. Hays, Fannie Milrole, Alice Alexander, C. Crawford.

Tacoma—Mrs. D. Sheeh and child, A. S. Wormwood D. Wilson.

Port Townsend—Dr. Hall, Miss J. Dunlap, J. W. Rounds, G. W. Harns, Eng Soon.

### TWO EXTREME PROPOSITIONS.

The Washington *Law Reporter* (Washington, D. C.) publishes the following paragraphs:

In the cases in which Worthen, collector, is defendant, the supreme court of the United States offers a rather startling invitation to subordinate executive and ministerial officers to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation prescribing their duties. Should this doctrine be carried into practice, it is difficult to conceive of the confusion, and the practical paralysis of government resulting from the conflicting decisions of the numerous officers, state and national.

A more radical proposition, and although at the other extreme seemingly a corollary of that doctrine, is the position maintained by Gov. Pennoyer, of Oregon, in his inaugural address to the legislative assembly, (1887). He holds, with the supreme court, that as he is sworn to support the laws, he must for himself determine upon what the constitutionality rests. He goes further, however, when he says he is as capable of passing on that question as the supreme court, and if that body should declare an act unconstitutional, he will, if he differs from its conclusion, execute the statute so far as lies in his power. His proposition, that as the constitution does not expressly confer upon the courts the power to declare legislation unconstitutional, the members of the legislature must judge for themselves and finally, what shall be the law, if strictly followed out, would, of course, place in their hands as much discretion as to the meaning and force of the constitution as a judge at *nisi prius* exercises as to continuing the trial of a cause.

The message itself is interesting, but reads more like a brief than is usual in documents of that nature. His subjects are all treated from a professional standpoint, and he is very free in the citation of decisions of the courts to sustain his positions.

## THE HOTELS.

### QUIMBY.

E A Mayers, Portland
L Goldsmith, do
A G Campbell, Puyallup
J Blackburn, Seattle
J Gardner, Shedds
E T Loman, Penn
G W Corbett, Seattle
J N Spade, Dalles
S S Cox, East Side
O F Gould, Stillwater
T F Hargrey, Fall River
G W Caples, Puget Snd
H G Silter, do
W F Ewry, Walla Walla
G W Kingsley, Dalles
O F Wren, Seattle
M Ray, Seattle
J A Wilson, Roseburg
J W Ryder, Utica, N Y
N Seig, Myrtle Creek
A Shannon, Atlanta
W Jenks, Oregon City
P J Tilly, Victoria
F H Gunn, Dalles
G Johnson, Helena
N P Howe, London
W C Andrew, Minneapolis
C Page, Kansas
F McGuire, Seattle
E G Lantz, Needy
E S Williams, Seattle
R A McKane, Chicago
S S Tisdale, Missoula
N H Gwynne, Grangeville
Wm Getzy, Michigan
S S Fetter, Syracuse, N Y
J Gilbert, San Fran
Mrs W Williams, Salem
Mrs Evans, Dalles
A W Ely, Tacoma
J Lemaire, Montreal
A Sinclair, do
C Munger, Corvallis
L E Finn, do
C Gilbert, Salina, Kan
T C Campbell, St Paul
J Atkinson, Omaha
C Wilbur, Eugene
J B Cooper, Salem
W Reynolds, Colorado
W Newman, Dakota
C J Smith, Spokane

### ST. CHARLES.

J Welford, Silverton
H G Tarpley, do
J Smith, Dalles
J P Rice, New York
J S Albright, Dalles
W H Behrendt, City
N Merrill, St Helens
H B Hunt, The Dalles
A Loggie, City
P F Lochhead, Roseburg
J M Keatry, Pendleton
E C Giltner, Salem
E Loji and wife, Yaquina
S G Donaldson, Heppner
G A Shepard, Salem
Mrs M M Strong, Asiama
L Damon, Monmouth
C C Booth, Woodland
A J Nash, The Dalles
J O Jones, Prineville
H Sobert, Astoria
W Collins, Vancouver
W Bolter, do
J Cheenoweth, Oakland
J J Ryan, Buttey Is
A A Morgan, Mt Tabor
Mrs G L Smith, Forest G
B B Coolidge, Victoria
M A McPherson & w, do
J Lillibridge, Chicago
A F Johns, Astoria
Miss E Howard, Albany
Miss M Allison, do
C U Barlow, Mt Angel
P B Hockey, Oakland
P B Whitney, Ashland
T W Filloon, Goldendale
Ira Dodson, Dowsons
Mrs J C Martin, Yakima
H A Hicks, Prineville

### INTERNATIONAL.

Frank M Allen, England
B P Parks, Chehalis
S B Nope, Lexington
A Brammiell, St Paul
B Murphy, do
Wm M Murroys, Dalles
T G Wilson & wf, Dundee
Mrs E Hefner, Illinois
Miss Ruth Hefner, do
Mrs M E Hefner, do
Paul M Hefner, do
J Britton & wf, do
H Ward, Cascades
J Rogers, wife & son, Tacoma
C D Bailey, Salem
H D Harrison & wife, Butte Quarry
Robert Adler, Germany
G W Cantrell, Vancouver
W J Hindle, Philadelphia
A Miller & wf, N Yakima
Wm Miller, Wisconsin
M T Miller, do
A J Johnson, Colorado
J Baldwin, Butte
L V Lappeadorve, Eyson
John Jones, do
Grant Slocum, McMinnville
J Slocum, N Yamhill
R T Slocum, do
Mrs Minville, do
John Astor, Kalama
Mrs Wilson & ch, do
Jas Thomas, Salem
Mrs Stanley & ch, do

### GILMAN.

Morris Milan, S F
S Sellenback, Spokane
A Kaiser, Vancouver
F W Belkman, do
E J McClernand, U S A
D M Stendider, S F
H Heckman, Heppner
L Zobel, San Francisco
D P Howe, Salem
Jas Howe, do
Theo Mansfield, S F
J Stonehenger, do
F R Charman, Or City
James Kilnan, San Fran
T W Ayers, Heppner
T E Tell, do
Miss E Reynolds,
W A Thompson,
Mat R Stevens
J R Murray,
Miss Morse,
H Gowtney,
Miss Clements
Harry Smart,
Misses Earl and Biffle,
H Brown,
Thompson operaco
E P Cummings, S F

### HOLTON.

Thos Mairs, Astoria
Chas Steinhardt, do
W H Chitlu, do
C P Uphur, do
R Fankhausen, San Fran
M A Rothchild, do
Geo P Hughes, Salem
D T Howe, do
S W Smith & wf Indepen
Miss B Day, Victoria
Miss A E Day, do
F F Adams, Sn Fran
J O Rodgers, McMinnville
A Samuels, Chicago
R Herschbach beiferson
F R Hibbs, Mc dinville
S I Hibbs, do

### A Remedy for Long Diseases.

Dr. Robt. Newton, late President of the Eclectic College, of the City of New York, and formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, used DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM very extensively in his practice, as many of his patients, now living, and restored to health by the use of this invaluable medicine, can amply testify. He always said that so good a remedy ought not to be considered merely as a patent medicine, but that it ought to be prescribed freely by every physician as a sovereign remedy in all cases of Lung diseases. It cures Consumption and all pectoral complaints.

### The Country's True Need Indicated.

Washington Post.

"I hear 'bout yo' bill for de fanow," said a colored waiter to the congressman he serves, "an' it 'pears like it won't do no good. De British can fire over de fance and swarl under it. Wat de country wants is a bill for de fort."

PARKER'S TONIC brings restful sleep and mental and bodily strength to young and old.

HIND'S honey, the best cure for corns, 15 cts.

# THEN AND NOW.

## A Big Drove of Spanish Cattle from California to Oregon.

### A Sketch from Hubert Howe Bancroft's "History of Oregon"—An Episode of History that Early Settlers Will Remember.

The early settlers of our state were not so fortunate in regard to cattle as our present generation. No "Jerseys" for them. They had to put up with the long-horned bovine variety, the Spanish cattle, descendants of which comparatively worthless stock are to be found yet running wild in the woods of Curry county.

Fertile soil and bountiful rain blessed the early missionary settlers of the Willamette valley, but the venison and bear meat, precariously obtained, was far from satisfactory to those isolated pioneers, who were accustomed to the rich milk and juicy steaks of the civilization that they had left behind them. A few cattle, it is true, they obtained from McLoughlin, the chief officer of the Hudson's Bay company at Fort Vancouver, but these were merely loaned to the settlers, who were therefore not entitled to slaughter the animals, nor to their increase. To meet this difficulty a meeting convened at Champoeg, in 1830, composed of both American and Canadian settlers—for the territory of Oregon was then in dispute between England and the United States—and the Willamette Cattle company was organized. Ewing Young was chosen leader, and P. L. Edwards treasurer. The purpose was to purchase a large band of Mexican cattle in California, where they could be obtained for three dollars a head, and to drive them north into Oregon. Nearly $2500 were subscribed, and the amount was made as large as possible, as the expense of driving a large herd would be little greater than that of a small one.

Taking passage on the United States vessel "Loriot," Edwards and Young, with a force of eight men as drivers, sailed for California. After some dangerous coast navigation, the vessel at length arrived safely in the harbor of San Francisco on March 1, 1837. Edwards remained there and Young proceeded to Monterey to consult with Gen. Vallejo in regard to driving cattle out of the country, as the government were averse to the project. But Vallejo declined to give his consent, saying that this authority was the prerogative of the civil government, which was seated at Santa Barbara. Vigorously following the matter up, Young at length obtained consent to drive 700 head of cattle from the country, on condition that they were purchased from the government, and not from the missions to which they belonged. At first great objections were raised to the sale of cows, but by great exertion this was overcome, through the efforts of Vallejo, who had reconsidered his first position, and had brought into favoring the project Alvarado and the presidents of the missions. In the sale of cattle Vallejo was appointed government agent.

But although the authority of the government was obtained, Young met the opposition of the owners of stock. He at length succeeded in purchasing forty head of horses near Santa Cruz and in driving them to San Francisco. He then obtained an order from Vallejo on the mission of San Francisco for one hundred and seventy cows and thirty bulls; but the administrator at the mission used every means to evade the order and insisted on inverting the ratio as to supply one hundred and seventy bulls and thirty cows. Young could not read the Spanish order, and, therefore, returned to Yerba Buena to have it translated; finding himself in the right he returned to the mission and at length succeeded in obtaining the cattle. The herd of long horned, wild animals were driven with difficulty to the San Jose mission, three weeks being consumed in covering the short distance, and there the remaining five hundred head were obtained. But some of the animals at this mission had been kept in a corral with little or nothing to eat for seven days. The wildest animals were starved or beaten until they were subdued enough to drive; but this cruel treatment rendered many of them so weak that they dropped to the ground on the first day's travel. Complaint was made to the administrator of the mission, and he agreed to furnish others for those lost, from a place beyond; but when the spot was reached no cattle were there; another order was given to be filled at another ranch in advance, but nevertheless eighty animals were missing by the time the San Joaquin river was reached. Young and his companions were not yet done with the perverse administrator of San Francisco; he sent his Indians to collect and guard the cattle as far as Martinez, and for this service exacted presents to the value of fifty dollars; on account of a sharp altercation across between Young and the authorities.

The drove of wild and snorting brutes refused to cross the San Joaquin river, and the drovers were put upon their mettle to force the passage. It was necessary to train the animals to crossing streams, as many would cross the trail before Oregon would be reached. Accordingly, a strong corral was built upon the river bank, and the cattle were driven into it. Then a few cows were enticed across by dragging before them their crying calves, which were towed behind a canoe. In the following day a grand attempt was made to get the main herd over. On horseback and on foot all the Americans lent their aid. By dint of great shouting and beating most of the animals were driven into the water, but when half was across a panic seized them and they turned back, crowding one upon the other and drowning scores. Then a rope was stretched across the stream, and by means of a raft of bulrushes the men pulled themselves back and forth, dragging the animals behind them singly. A week's hard labor brought the animals over, but myriads of mosquitoes tormented the men and maddened the cattle beyond bounds.

However, in time the wild animals became more tractable, and the herd was driven with comparatively little loss up through the Sacramento valley, and about six weeks after starting reached Rogue river valley. Here difficulty arose among the men, some of whom had been in a party that had been attacked by Indians while passing through that valley some time before. These quietly plotted among themselves to avenge the death of their former comrades by murdering Indians. After the Rogue river had been crossed cattle became scarce, some five miles beyond, a few natives approached, and one of them, accompanied by a boy ten years old, entered the camp in a friendly manner. Gay, one of the plotters, deliberately raised his gun and fired and as the Indian attempted flight, Bailey, another conspirator, also fired and their victim fell. The cry then arose: "Shoot the boy! Shoot the boy!" but he escaped behind a point of rock.

Young, who knew nothing of the plot, subdued his men, and as he expected retaliation by the natives, doubled the guard, and used extreme caution in passing through the frequent defiles where the enemy might lurk in ambush. During the first night, Edwards fired upon a party of five Indians stealing through the woods, and frightened them off. The next day, arrows were shot from both sides of the road, wounding several cattle and killing one. At length, one day about noon, as they were passing between the banks of the Rogue river, yells suddenly arose from the thickly wooded mountains, and a shower of arrows fell upon the men in advance. Young apprehended such an attack, and was making a reconnoissance with three of his men. He charged upon the Indians, who were on both sides of the trail, and succeeded in driving them off after his horse had received two arrows and Gay had been wounded.

From this point onward the cattle began to improve in flesh, as abundance of grass and water was found. The spirits of the party began to improve, and finally, nine months after their departure, they drove into the Willamette settlements with six hundred and thirty animals, having lost two hundred by the way. The expense of the expedition and the losses brought the cost up to nearly eight dollars each. The cattle were divided in the manner agreed upon, each subscriber taking animals to the amount of his subscription at the rate of seven dollars and sixty-seven cents a head, while the earnings of the men who went as drivers were paid at the same rate.

### PROHIBITIONISTS AND LIQUOR DEALERS.

New York Times.

The prohibitionists have boldly allied themselves with the liquor dealers in this state in their opposition to the high license bill. In so doing they can hardly be accused of inconsistency, for they have long opposed themselves to any practicable method of restriction upon the liquor traffic and are in a large measure responsible for the difficulty that exists in securing such restriction. They have been in virtual alliance, therefore, with the liquor interest for a long time. But if they were men of rational ideas and practical judgment the arguments of their allies would open their eyes to the effect of what they are doing, which they have not seemed to appreciate.

The liquor dealers are in favor of low license because it gives their business a sort of legal recognition without subjecting it to any severe burden or restriction, but in this state, at least, they are not afraid of prohibition. Under the local option features of the present law, which are not interfered with by the high license bill, there may be prohibition now in any community where it is favored by the general sentiment of the people, and where, for that reason, there is some chance of enforcing it. In communities where that sentiment does not exist there is no chance whatever of its enforcement, and the liquor dealers know it. They are, therefore, not afraid of prohibitory laws. When Mr. Gibbons, of the Liquor Dealers association, declared at Albany that the passage of the high license bill would "drive the liquor dealers over to the prohibitionists" it ought to have opened the eyes of the latter to the consequences of the alliance in which they found themselves tangled. It showed plainly that, in view of the stronger of the parties to that alliance, it was favorable to their traffic.

### THE FOLLY OF TAXING CREDITS.

Pendleton East Oregonian.

A correspondent of THE OREGONIAN in Linn county has asked "some of those persons in and about the legislature who are opposing sundry measures calculated to benefit the state greatly to answer these questions," viz:

First—Would not money be almost or quite as cheap to borrowers on good real estate as it is on the city of Portland civic, five per cent. per annum, the rate on Portland's water bonds, and they selling at a high premium,) if mortgages were free from taxes?

Second—Could not the borrower pay the taxes on his indebtedness for less than the five per cent. difference between taxed loans and those not taxed?

The editor of THE OREGONIAN comments as follows:

The writer is not likely to get an answer to these questions from any of those persons to whom he appeals; but the questions will serve a useful purpose, nevertheless, since they expose to light clear as midday divers errors relating to usury laws and the taxation of credits. The policy of usury laws and taxation of credits is simply the policy of ignorance and folly, and one day the people of Oregon will be enlightened enough to see it.

Eastern Oregon feels the usury law and the taxation of credits more than any other portion of the state, on account of its being so near to Washington territory, where there are no barriers against capital, and where it flows as naturally as water flows down hill. Sweep the "barriers" away that surround capital, and the people of Eastern Oregon will call themselves blessed. "Law of itself has no reforming power; that while it may punish and terrify it cannot create a new order of things and change the natural law of supply and demand. The force of necessity cannot be combatted. When a farmer needs money, if he cannot get it at eight per centum, he will pay ten, or twelve, or fifteen, or eighteen, as the case may require, no matter if there are a thousand laws, tri-bound and copper fastened, saying that he shall not. Necessity, self-preservation being the first law of nature, compels a man to borrow money at an unlawful rate if he cannot secure it at the rate the law prescribes. If men were forced to loan money to others at a stated rate, the usury law, saying men shall not pay more than a stated rate, might be enforced. As long as men can evade and dodge laws, so long will the usury law be a "dead letter," working against instead of for the people in whose interests it was made. If congress would take hold of the matter and establish a maximum rate for the whole country, there would be a possibility of the law being a help to the people who borrow money. But as long as one state makes a law establishing the rate of interest at six per cent, another at eight, another at ten, and still another with no limit, so long will the borrowing people of the state with the lowest rate of interest suffer the most. If such laws could finally be enforced the capital at present in use in them would be driven out into some other state or territory where the laws are more favorable. The salvation of the people of the low interest states is in the evasion of the law. Were it not for dodging the law there would not be any money to be had at all. Probably as soon as the Oregon legislature finds that "evasion" is being practiced, some member who is a usury law defender, of that august body, will jump up and introduce a bill prohibiting "evasion." Then, if it became a law, the people of Eastern Oregon would move over in a body to Washington territory, where they could loan and borrow according to the laws of supply and demand to their hearts' content, without the interference of a jackass legislature, the majority of whose members have the like head, or no head at all, the result of being plunged into a high position too suddenly. Men who believe in a usury law look simply at the surface of the question, and not at the core where the truth lies. They are not mean men nor dishonest men—but good men, honest men, earnest and willing to do what is right if they knew how. On account of their "surface" way of looking at things, they are too stupid to make laws to benefit the whole people, and that is the worst we can say about them. It is reasonable to believe that the fog will clear off after awhile. Probably a few deaths will occur before relief comes. They are sons of their fathers and of their grandfathers, who were slower-moving and probably more law-abiding, regardless of what the law was, than the present generation.

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